**SEAPRAP RESEARCH**
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# FERTILITY AND MORTALITY OF THE CHINESE COMMUNITY IN KABUPATEN AND KOTAMADYA PONTIANAK

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(an edited version)

## FOREWORD

Population studies in the West Kalimantan area are scarce at present. This is probably because the population issue in this area is not considered as an important problem, taking into consideration that the total population as well as population density is relatively low. The total population of West Kalimantan in 1977 was estimated at approximately 2,336,011 people with a population density of 17 people per sq. km. Moreover, population studies, especially of the Chinese community, can be said to be extremely rare. For this reason I have chosen to conduct a survey on the fertility and mortality of the Chinese in Kabupaten and Kotamadya Pontianak.

With the completion of this survey I wish to express my sincere thanks to the Governor of West Kalimantan, the Mayor of Pontianak, the Regent of Pontianak, the heads of the sub-districts, the heads of the neighbourhood associations, and the heads of the mutual assistance associations of the villages where the survey was conducted.

I am grateful to the Rector of the Universitas Tanjungpura, Ir. J C Hartoyo, Drs Hendro Suroyo Sudagung, Dr Masri Singarimbun and would like to thank them for their help.

Finally, I would like to thank Dr Wilfredo F Arce, the coordinator of the SEAPRAP Programs which sponsored this research.

As a parting remark I admit that this report is not completely satisfactory, especially in the analysis, because of the lack of literature that is needed to compare the results of the survey. There will hopefully, be improvements in the future.

Warisa RAM

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# INTRODUCTION

## 1. REASON FOR CHOICE OF SUBJECT

In 1977 the population of West Kalimantan was 2,338,001 inhabitants. Of this total, 132,947 were ethnic Chinese Indonesian citizens and 158,777 were ethnic Chinese of foreign nationality (People's Republic of China). The total ethnic Chinese population, whether Indonesian citizens or PRC citizens was 291,794 or ± 12.49% of the West Kalimantan population.

Although they make up for quite a large proportion of the population research on them has rarely been conducted. For this reason I have chosen to conduct a survey concerning the Chinese community.

It is already common belief that the Chinese have many children, hence their population growth is relatively high. The truth of this common belief needs to be tested so that it does not become a prejudice which sometimes could actually reduce development, eg. the Family Planning Program.

There are many people who are of the view that the Chinese community generally has more children compared to other communities; that the Chinese do not practise Family Planning therefore their number increases rapidly. This anxiety about the growth of the Chinese population is used as an excuse to influence the non-Chinese community against participating in the Family Planning Program. This action will definitely be detrimental to the government. Taking this judgement into consideration, this research is thus conducted on the fertility and mortality of the Chinese in Kabupaten and Kotamadya Pontianak.*

## 2. METHOD OF RESEARCH

### a. Sample

This research was conducted in Kabupaten and Kotamadya Pontianak which is a district in the Province of West Kalimantan. The method used is that of stratified random sampling. The population was divided into two groups: rural area and urban area.

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* Kabupaten = regency (administrative area in Indonesia)
Kotamadya = city

The Rukun Tetangga (Neighbourhood Association) was taken as the sample unit. Each Neighbourhood Association normally comprises about 40 heads of households. The sample taken from the rural areas included Semudun, Sengkubang, Sei Bundung Damai, and that of the urban areas included Mempawah town, the principle town of Kabupaten Pontianak and Kotamadya Pontianak. The homes of all the heads of households of the Neighbourhood Associations chosen in the sample were visited and a census taken of all the members of the family. This method gave the population of the residents of the sample area. The population figure was made the base for the calculation of CBR, ASFR and TFR.

The respondents are females between 15-49 years of age who are already married. The respondents were interviewed according to the questionnaire that had been prepared. There was a total of 671 respondents chosen from the 780 heads of households that were put on the census.

The area chosen for the sample has 4,972 inhabitants. Each head of household represents an average of 6 persons. The RTs (neighbourhood associations) included in the sample were:

In Kotamadya Pontianak (urban area) -

Kampung BENUA MELAYU DARAT

RK. 40: RT 1, 2, 4 & 5

RK. 61: RT 2, 3 & 6

Kampung PARIT TOKAYA

RK 46: RT 3 & 4

RK 95: RT 1 & 2

RK 97: RT 11

In Kabupaten Pontianak -

In the urban area: RT 2/ RK 1 Kota Mempawah.

Rural area:

1. RT 1, 2, 3 & 4 in the RK 2 district in Kampung Sei Duri 1.
2. RT 1/ RK 1 in Kampung Sei Bundung Damai.
3. RT 1, 2, 3 & 4 in the RK 1 district in Kampung Semudun.

In all there were 21 RTs.

b. Method of Data Collection

The method used to collect data was that of interviewing. The interview was conducted in Bahasa Indonesia and for this reason the technique was not very suitable for those respondents who were only fluent in the Chinese language. When confronted with this problem it was not unusual for the interviewer to be assisted by the leader of the RT or someone who knew the language.

To obtain data on attitudes, this method has many weaknesses. However, it was still useful for obtaining data such as the number of children born or the number of children still alive.

c. Method of Analysis

This survey tried to measure the economic standard of the respondents by using measures listed below; and where the respondents do own such commodities they were given scores as listed:

| | Item | Score |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Bicycle | 1 |
| 2. | Sampan (small boat) | 1 |
| 3. | More than 25 hens | 1 |
| 4. | Radio | 1 |
| 5. | Lounge furniture costs more than Rp. 25,000/- | 1 |
| 6. | Tape recorder | 1 |
| 7. | Refrigerator | 3 |
| 8. | Television | 3 |
| 9. | Motor bike | 3 |
| 10. | Motor boat | 5 |
| 11. | Car | 6 |
| 12. | Kapal (large boat) | 8 |
| 13. | House belongs to the respondent: | |
| | in good condition | 7 |
| | in mediocre condition | 5 |
| | in poor condition | 3 |
| 14. | House is rented: | |
| | in good condition | 4 |
| | in mediocre condition | 3 |
| | in poor condition | 2 |

| | Item | Score |
|---|---|---|
| 15. | Own premises | 8 |
| 16. | Premises rented | 3 |

The standard of economy is divided into 3 groups ie:

1. Low standard of economy (I) where the total score is less than 17 points.
2. Medium standard of economy (II) where the total score is 18 - 26 points.
3. High standard of economy (III) where the total score is above 27 points.

Evaluation of the condition of the house

The condition of the house was evaluated by:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | The Roof | Score |
| | Leaf roof eg. palm leaves | 1 |
| | Corrugated zinc roof | 2 |
| | Shingle roof | 3 |
| 2. | Floor | |
| | Floor made of plain wood | 1 |
| | Floor made of 2nd grade wood | 2 |
| | Floor made of 1st grade wood | 3 |
| 3. | Walls | |
| | Walls made of leaves eg. palm | 1 |
| | Walls made of wood | 2 |
| | Walls made of cement | 3 |

A score of 8 - 9 would be considered a house in good condition, 6 - 7 mediocre and 3 - 5 poor condition.

Next, to test the average difference in the number of children born according to the different groups based on economic level, education achieved, religion and nationality, the 't' test was used with the assumption that the distribution was normal. The 't' test cannot be used to measure the difference in the marriage age because the distribution of the age of marriage was not normal.

The $\chi^2$ formula was used to test the qualitative data and the nul hypothesis.

The above is a rough guideline of the method of analysis which was used in this survey.

# CHAPTER I

## BACKGROUND OF THE RESPONDENTS

The population of Kotamadya Pontianak in 1977 was estimated at 251,588, of which 49,481 were WNI (Indonesian citizens) of Chinese descent and 46,241 were citizens of the Republic of China. These Chinese descendents together made up 38.05% (95,722 inhabitants) of the total population of Kotamadya Pontianak.

In Kabupaten Pontianak the population in 1977 was 522,332, of which the ethnic Chinese Indonesian citizens numbered 13,227 people and 30,609 were citizens of China. Together they made up 8.39% (43,836) of the population. The total population of Kabupaten and Kotamadya Pontianak in the year 1977 was 773,920, of which 18.03%* ie. 139,558 of the population were ethnic Chinese.

In general the Chinese in this region practise Khong Hu Chu but there are those who follow Buddhism, Christianity (Catholic and Protestants) and a very small number who profess Islam. In 1977 there were 5 Buddhist temples in the Kotamadya and 1 temple in the Kabupaten. There are a total of 70 Chinese temples or pagodas in the Kotamadya and 140 in the Kabupaten.**

The Chinese community in West Kalimantan can be divided into two main groups - Teo Chiu and Kheks. In general the Teo Chius live in the towns as traders (entrepreneurs) whereas the majority of the Kheks live in the rural areas as rice farmers or horticulturalists. There are language and cultural differences between these two groups and each has the feeling of superiority over the other. More Teo Chius are found in Kotamadya Pontianak whereas the Kheks seem to congregate in Kabupaten Sambas and Kabupaten Pontianak.

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* Kalbar dalam Angka (West Kalimantan, Statistics) 1977, p. 7.

** Ibid, p. 13.

As stated in the introduction, the respondents in the sample were taken from both the Kotamadya and Kabupaten of Pontianak. There is a great possibility therefore that these two Chinese groups are included as respondents.

There are also general characteristics of the respondents that can be taken as a rough guide, as in Table 1 which lists them according to their age groups. Table 2 lists them according to the education that they have achieved. Table 3 shows their economic status and Table 4 shows the religion they belong to. Finally, Table 5 shows whether they are WNI (citizens of Indonesia known as Warga Negara Indonesia in the Indonesian language) or WNA (Warga Negara Asing or foreign citizens), in this case if they are citizens of the PRC (Peoples' Republic of China). Data on the number of children born and those who are still living are given in Tables 6 - 9 and the distribution of population according to age group in the Kotamadya and Kabupaten is given in Tables 10 and 11.

TABLE 1

Respondents according to age groups in Kabupaten and Kotamadya Pontianak

| Age | Kab. Pontianak | Kodya Pontianak | Kabupaten and Kotamadya Pontianak |
|---|---|---|---|
| 15 - 19 | 5 | 3 | 8 |
| 20 - 24 | 23 | 19 | 42 |
| 25 - 29 | 62 | 50 | 112 |
| 30 - 34 | 60 | 60 | 120 |
| 35 - 39 | 63 | 74 | 137 |
| 40 - 44 | 69 | 59 | 128 |
| 45 - 49 | 80 | 44 | 124 |
| TOTAL | 362 | 309 | 671 |

TABLE 2

Distribution of respondents according to education

| Level of Education | Total |
|---|---|
| Did not school | 294 |
| Did not complete Primary School | 265 |
| Completed Primary School | 70 |
| Junior Secondary School and above | 42 |
| Total | 671 |

TABLE 3

Distribution of respondents according to economic status

| Standard of Economy | | Total |
|---|---|---|
| Low | ( I ) | 527 |
| Medium | ( II ) | 114 |
| High | (III) | 30 |
| Total | | 671 |

TABLE 4

Distribution of respondents according to religion

| Religion | Total |
|---|---|
| Khong Hu Chu | 557 |
| Buddhists | 40 |
| Christians (Catholics & Protestants) | 67 |
| Others | 7 |
| Total | 671 |

TABLE 5

Nationality of respondents

| Nationality | Total |
|---|---|
| WNI | 203 |
| PRC (WNA) | 468 |
| Total | 671 |

WNI : Warga Negara Indonesia (Citizen of Indonesia)
WNA : Warga Negara Asing (Alien)
PRC : Peoples' Republic of China

TABLE 6

Number of children that have been born according to age of respondent in Kotamadya Pontianak

| Age of Respondent | Number of children that have been born | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Total no of respondents | Total no of children |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | | |
| 15 - 19 | - | - | 2 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | 7 |
| 20 - 24 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 19 | 35 |
| 25 - 29 | 2 | 9 | 11 | 10 | 14 | 1 | - | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 50 | 143 |
| 30 - 34 | 1 | 4 | 15 | 7 | 15 | 10 | 4 | 2 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 60 | 219 |
| 35 - 39 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 14 | 16 | 19 | 10 | 3 | 4 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 74 | 333 |
| 40 - 44 | - | 1 | 3 | 6 | 11 | 12 | 10 | 8 | 2 | 4 | 2 | - | - | - | - | 59 | 317 |
| 45 - 49 | 3 | 2 | - | 1 | 3 | 6 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 3 | 2 | - | - | - | - | 44 | 262 |
| T O T A L | 10 | 24 | 39 | 43 | 60 | 49 | 32 | 24 | 16 | 8 | 4 | - | - | - | - | 309 | 1316 |

TABLE 7

Number of children that have been born according to age of respondent in Kabupaten Pontianak

| Age of Respondent | Number of children that have been born | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Total no of respondents | Total no of children |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | | |
| 15 - 19 | 3 | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5 | 5 |
| 20 - 24 | 3 | 12 | 4 | 2 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 23 | 34 |
| 25 - 29 | 5 | 13 | 18 | 14 | 10 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | 62 | 146 |
| 30 - 34 | - | 4 | 7 | 14 | 16 | 11 | 6 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 60 | 229 |
| 35 - 39 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 8 | 12 | 13 | 10 | 7 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | 63 | 339 |
| 40 - 44 | - | 2 | 5 | 7 | 9 | 7 | 12 | 11 | 9 | 4 | 1 | 2 | - | - | - | 69 | 393 |
| 45 - 49 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 9 | 12 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 1 | 1 | - | - | 80 | 425 |
| T O T A L | 14 | 37 | 45 | 52 | 58 | 40 | 40 | 32 | 21 | 11 | 8 | 3 | 1 | - | - | 362 | 1571 |

TABLE 8

Number of children still alive according to their mother's age group in Kotamadya Pontianak

| Age of Respondent | Number of children still living | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Total no of respondents | Total no of children |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | | |
| 15 - 19 | - | - | 2 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | 7 |
| 20 - 24 | 3 | 7 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 19 | 32 |
| 25 - 29 | 2 | 9 | 11 | 12 | 13 | - | 1 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 50 | 139 |
| 30 - 34 | 1 | 5 | 16 | 9 | 14 | 7 | 4 | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 60 | 207 |
| 35 - 39 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 17 | 15 | 16 | 11 | 4 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 74 | 307 |
| 40 - 44 | - | 1 | 4 | 8 | 10 | 11 | 13 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 59 | 301 |
| 45 - 49 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 8 | 6 | 3 | 2 | - | - | - | - | 44 | 252 |
| T O T A L | 10 | 29 | 43 | 50 | 57 | 41 | 37 | 24 | 8 | 7 | 3 | - | - | - | - | 309 | 1245 |

TABLE 9

Number of children still alive according to their mother's age group in Kabupaten Pontianak

| Age of Respondent | Number of children still living | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Total no of respondents | Total no of children |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | | |
| 15 - 19 | 3 | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5 | 5 |
| 20 - 24 | 3 | 12 | 5 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 23 | 28 |
| 25 - 29 | 5 | 15 | 17 | 15 | 9 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | 62 | 140 |
| 30 - 34 | 5 | 5 | 16 | 17 | 10 | 5 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 60 | 165 |
| 35 - 39 | - | 2 | 6 | 8 | 6 | 13 | 11 | 10 | 6 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 63 | 320 |
| 40 - 44 | - | 2 | 6 | 10 | 11 | 6 | 11 | 11 | 7 | 3 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | 69 | 365 |
| 45 - 49 | 4 | 5 | 11 | 9 | 12 | 10 | 9 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 2 | - | 1 | - | - | 80 | 373 |
| T O T A L | 20 | 42 | 61 | 62 | 49 | 34 | 33 | 27 | 19 | 9 | 4 | 1 | 1 | - | - | 362 | 1396 |

TABLE 10

Population of Kotamadya Pontianak, 1979
(in the area taken as sample)

| Age | Males | Females | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0 - 4 | 127 | 113 | 240 |
| 5 - 9 | 211 | 186 | 397 |
| 10 - 14 | 174 | 178 | 352 |
| 15 - 19 | 146 | 169 | 315 |
| 20 - 24 | 124 | 137 | 261 |
| 25 - 29 | 100 | 96 | 196 |
| 30 - 34 | 95 | 84 | 179 |
| 35 - 39 | 88 | 88 | 176 |
| 40 - 44 | 59 | 64 | 123 |
| 45 - 49 | 46 | 43 | 89 |
| 50 - 54 | 45 | 25 | 70 |
| 55 - 59 | 27 | 29 | 56 |
| 60 - 64 | 22 | 19 | 41 |
| 65 - 69 | 19 | 19 | 38 |
| 70 - 74 | 10 | 11 | 21 |
| 75 - 79 | 3 | 6 | 9 |
| 80 & above | 4 | 4 | 8 |
| TOTAL | 1300 | 1271 | 2571 |

TABLE 11

Population of Kabupaten Pontianak, 1979
(in the area taken as sample)

| Age | Males | Females | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0 - 4 | 137 | 141 | 278 |
| 5 - 9 | 185 | 162 | 347 |
| 10 - 14 | 193 | 174 | 367 |
| 15 - 19 | 193 | 141 | 334 |
| 20 - 24 | 88 | 104 | 192 |
| 25 - 29 | 79 | 84 | 163 |
| 30 - 34 | 50 | 66 | 116 |
| 35 - 39 | 69 | 65 | 134 |
| 40 - 44 | 46 | 69 | 115 |
| 45 - 49 | 62 | 81 | 143 |
| 50 - 54 | 56 | 25 | 81 |
| 55 - 59 | 41 | 20 | 61 |
| 60 - 64 | 16 | 5 | 21 |
| 65 - 69 | 6 | 7 | 13 |
| 70 - 74 | 6 | 8 | 14 |
| 75 - 79 | 7 | 6 | 13 |
| 80 & above | 4 | 5 | 9 |
| TOTAL | 1238 | 1163 | 2401 |

# CHAPTER II

## FERTILITY AND MORTALITY

### 1. Estimated Mortality Rate

Before discussing the subject of fertility we would like to calculate the mortality rate of the Chinese in Kotamadya Pontianak, Kabupaten Pontianak and then of the Kotamadya and Kabupaten as a whole. The Sullivan method of calculation is used.

Table 12

Estimated Mortality Rate of the Chinese in Kotamadya Pontianak

| Age | No of children given birth to | No of children still living | $D_i$ | x | $q_x$ | $l_x$ | West level |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 20 - 24 | 35 | 32 | 0.086 | 2 | 0.103 | 89700 | 16.44 |
| 25 - 29 | 143 | 139 | 0.028 | 3 | 0.031 | 96900 | 22 |
| 30 - 34 | 219 | 207 | 0.059 | 5 | 0.059 | 94100 | 21 |

Note: $D_i$ = proportion of children that died

$$q_2 = D_2 (1.30 - 0.54\ P_2/P_3)$$

$$q_3 = D_3 (1.17 - 0.40\ P_2/P_3)$$

$$q_5 = D_5 (1.13 - 0.33\ P_2/P_3)$$

$$P_2 = \frac{\text{total number of children born by women between 20 - 24 years.}}{\text{total number of women between 20 - 23 years.}}$$

$$P_3 = \frac{\text{total number of children born by women between 25 - 29 years.}}{\text{total number of women between 25 - 29 years.}}$$

$P_2/P_3 = 0.1715$

$l_x = (1 - q_x)\ 100{,}000.$

## Table 13

**Estimated Mortality Rate of the Chinese in Kabupaten Pontianak**

| Age | No of children given birth to | No of children still living | $D_i$ | x | $q_x$ | $l_x$ | West level |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 20-24 | 34 | 28 | 0.176 | 2 | 0.181 | 81,900 | 12 |
| 25-29 | 146 | 140 | 0.041 | 3 | 0.040 | 96,100 | 21.25 |
| 30-34 | 229 | 165 | 0.278 | 5 | 0.269 | 73,100 | 11.77 |

Note: $D_i$ = number of children that died

$q_2 = D_2 (1.30 - 0.54 P_2/P_3)$

$q_3 = D_3 (1.17 - 0.40 P_2/P_3)$

$q_5 = D_5 (1.13 - 0.33 P_2/P_3)$

$l_x = (1 - q_x)\ 100,000$

$P_2/P_3 = 0.501$

## Table 14

**Estimated Mortality Rate in Kabupaten and Kotamadya Pontianak**

| Age | No of children born | No of children still living | $D_i$ | x | $q_x$ | $l_x$ | West level |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 20-24 | 69 | 60 | 0.130 | 2 | 0.136 | 86,400 | 14.42 |
| 25-29 | 289 | 279 | 0.035 | 3 | 0.034 | 96,000 | 21.72 |
| 30-34 | 448 | 372 | 0.170 | 5 | 0.166 | 83,000 | 13.98 |

Note: $D_i$ = number of children that died

$q_2 = D_2 (1.30 - 0.54 P_2/P_3)$

$q_3 = D_3 (1.17 - 0.40 P_2/P_3)$

$q_5 = D_5 (1.13 - 0.33 P_2/P_3)$

$P_2/P_3 = 0.473$

$l_x = (1 - q_x)\ 100,000$

From the above three tables we are able to calculate the mortality rate of the Chinese:

1. In Kotamadya Pontianak approximately 20 (West model)
2. In Kabupaten Pontianak approximately 15 (West model)
3. In Kabupaten and Kotamadya Pontianak the level of mortality is 17 according to the West model life table.

The mortality rate of the Chinese in Kotamadya Pontianak is higher than that of the Kabupaten which means that the death rate in Kotamadya Pontianak is lower compared to that of Kabupaten Pontianak. This is understandable since the socio-economic conditions of the Chinese community in Kotamadya is more progressive than that of the Kabupaten. Their level of economy and education is much higher. Similarly, the health facilities in Kotamadya Pontianak are better since it is also the capital city of the Province of West Kalimantan.

The Chinese community in Kotamadya is more urban oriented while that of the Kabupaten is more rural. On the whole the mortality rate is high (meaning that the death rate is low). This is due to the economic standard of the Chinese which is generally quite high. Similarly their awareness for seeking medical help from the doctors and their use of traditional medicines is sufficiently high.

## 2. Crude Birth Rate = CBR

### a. In Kotamadya Pontianak

To calculate the crude birth rate the annual table of births and the population table are needed. The following tables serve this purpose:

Table 15

Total number of births from 1970 - May 1979

| Age | 1970 | | 1971 | | 1972 | | 1973 | | 1974 | | 1975 | | 1976 | | 1977 | | 1978 | | 1979 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| 15 - 19 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | - | 1 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - | 1 | - |
| 20 - 24 | 11 | 12 | 15 | 7 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 6 | 9 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 3 |
| 25 - 29 | 15 | 15 | 26 | 8 | 7 | 15 | 8 | 10 | 9 | 10 | 18 | 12 | 11 | 17 | 9 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 9 | 6 |
| 30 - 34 | 11 | 9 | 6 | 4 | 7 | 7 | 12 | 8 | 7 | 9 | 4 | 7 | 6 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 3 | - | 4 |
| 35 - 39 | 8 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 8 | 2 | 5 | 4 | - | 2 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| 40 - 44 | 2 | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | - | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | - | 1 | - | 2 | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| 45 - 49 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 3 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - |
| Total | 48 | 44 | 54 | 23 | 30 | 45 | 41 | 35 | 32 | 33 | 41 | 32 | 28 | 32 | 19 | 18 | 14 | 13 | 18 | 15 |

Note: There is a great possibility that the births for 1978 and 1979 were combined because of a confusion in the registration of age zero year and age one year.

- M = males
- F = females

- Total male births = 325
- Total female births = 290
- Sex ratio at birth = 1.12

Table 16

Estimate of the female population, 1974

| Age | Total for 1979 | Survival ratio (level 20)* | Total for 1974 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0 - 4 | 113 | 0.9894 | 187 |
| 5 - 9 | 186 | 0.9955 | 179 |
| 10 - 14 | 178 | 0.9949 | 170 |
| 15 - 19 | 169 | 0.9926 | 136 |
| 20 - 24 | 137 | 0.9903 | 97 |
| 25 - 29 | 96 | 0.9888 | 85 |
| 30 - 34 | 84 | 0.9848 | 90 |
| 35 - 39 | 88 | 0.9829 | 65 |
| 40 - 44 | 64 | 0.9771 | 44 |
| 45 - 49 | 43 | 0.9676 | 26 |
| 50 - 54 | 25 | 0.9530 | 31 |
| 55 - 59 | 29 | 0.9293 | 21 |
| 60 - 64 | 19 | 0.8897 | 23 |
| 65 - 69 | 19 | 0.8256 | 15 |
| 70 - 74 | 11 | 0.7292 | 21 |
| 75 + | 10 | 0.4769 | - |
| Total | 1,271 | | 1,192** |

Note: * obtained by linear level 19 interpretation and the 21 West model life table

** Total female population estimated = 1,192

Total male population = $\frac{1,300}{1,271}$ x 1,192 = 1,219

Total population 1974 = 2,411

From the above table the CBR (average) obtained between 1971 - 1979 = $\frac{463 : 7}{2,411}$ x 1,000 = 27.5

If the CBR was based on the total births for 1973, 1974 & 1975 then it would be = 30

If it is based on the total births for 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978 & 1979 then it will be :

$$CBR = \frac{230 : 4\ 1/3}{2,491} \times 1,000 = 21.5$$

From the above analysis it can be noted that the CBR of the Chinese community of Kotamadya Pontianak is quite low compared to the CBR of Indonesia at present.

Table 17

Total number of births from 1970 - May 1979

| Age | 1970 | | 1971 | | 1972 | | 1973 | | 1974 | | 1975 | | 1976 | | 1977 | | 1978 | | 1979 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| 15-19 | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | - | 4 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| 20-24 | 8 | 3 | 6 | 8 | 11 | 8 | 6 | 10 | 12 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 12 | 10 | 7 | 6 | 2 | 2 |
| 25-29 | 15 | 12 | 8 | 4 | 14 | 3 | 6 | 7 | 12 | 12 | 15 | 11 | 8 | 9 | 12 | 10 | 5 | 7 | 3 | 2 |
| 30-34 | 7 | 11 | 6 | 8 | 8 | 15 | 16 | 9 | 6 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 8 | 9 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 4 |
| 35-39 | 6 | 5 | 7 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 7 | 5 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 7 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | - | 2 |
| 40-44 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | - | 2 | 1 | - | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| 45-49 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | - | - |
| Total | 39 | 32 | 28 | 25 | 41 | 36 | 42 | 33 | 39 | 37 | 39 | 37 | 33 | 31 | 33 | 29 | 21 | 22 | 10 | 14 |

Note: - M = Males
- F = Females
- Total male births = 325
- Total female births = 296
- Sex ratio at birth = 1.10

Furthermore, the level of births tends to be decreasing.

b. In Kabupaten Pontianak

To analyze the CBR for Kabupaten Pontianak the same system is used as for the Kotamadya. Table 17 above and Table 18 provide the data needed. Here too we find a decrease in the birth rate each year. This is understandable in view of the implementation of the Family Planning Program.

When compared to the CBR of the Kotamadya, the Kabupaten Pontianak has a higher birth rate. This difference is influenced by several factors, including education. The execution of Family Planning is greater in Kotamadya as compared to the Kabupaten.

c. In Kabupaten and Kotamadya Pontianak

Tables 19 and 20 provide the data needed to calculate the CBR of these two areas.

TABLE 18 Estimate of the female population, 1974, Kabupaten Pontianak

| Age | Total 1979 | Survival ratio level 15 | Total 1974 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0 - 4 | 141 | 0.8890 | 164 |
| 5 - 9 | 162 | 0.9860 | 177 |
| 10 - 14 | 174 | 0.9852 | 144 |
| 15 - 19 | 141 | 0.9800 | 107 |
| 20 - 24 | 104 | 0.9757 | 86 |
| 25 - 29 | 84 | 0.9724 | 68 |
| 30 - 34 | 66 | 0.9686 | 67 |
| 35 - 39 | 65 | 0.9643 | 72 |
| 40 - 44 | 69 | 0.9581 | 86 |
| 45 - 49 | 81 | 0.9464 | 27 |
| 50 - 54 | 25 | 0.9274 | 22 |
| 55 - 59 | 20 | 0.8966 | 6 |
| 60 - 64 | 5 | 0.8492 | 9 |
| 65 - 69 | 7 | 0.7783 | 12 |
| 70 - 74 | 8 | 0.6765 | 26 |
| 75 + | 11 | 0.4235 | - |
| Total | 1163 | | 1073 |

Note:

- Total female population 1974 = 1073
- Total male population = $\frac{1238}{1163}$ X 1073 = 1142
- Total population 1974 = 2215

Total births 1971 - 1977 = 483

Average CBR 1971 - 1977 = $\frac{483 : 7}{2215}$ X 1000 = 31

Total births 1973 - 1975 = 227

Average CBR 1973 - 1975 = 34

Total births 1975 - 1979 = 269

Average CBR 1975 - 1979 = $\frac{269 : 4.3}{(2215 + 2401)\ \frac{1}{2}}$ = 27

TABLE 19

Total births for 1970 - 1979 (May) in Kotamadya and Kabupaten Pontianak

| Age | 1970 | | 1971 | | 1972 | | 1973 | | 1974 | | 1975 | | 1976 | | 1977 | | 1978 | | 1979 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| 15-19 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 7 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| 20-24 | 19 | 15 | 21 | 15 | 23 | 19 | 16 | 16 | 21 | 12 | 13 | 12 | 9 | 10 | 17 | 16 | 9 | 9 | 6 | 5 |
| 25-29 | 30 | 27 | 34 | 12 | 21 | 18 | 14 | 17 | 21 | 22 | 33 | 23 | 19 | 26 | 21 | 13 | 9 | 9 | 12 | 8 |
| 30-34 | 18 | 20 | 12 | 12 | 15 | 22 | 28 | 17 | 13 | 15 | 12 | 17 | 14 | 12 | 9 | 7 | 10 | 6 | 4 | 8 |
| 35-39 | 14 | 12 | 10 | 6 | 7 | 12 | 12 | 9 | 8 | 11 | 15 | 10 | 14 | 11 | 13 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 4 | 3 |
| 40-44 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 6 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | - | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| 45-49 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 3 | 1 | 1 | - | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | 2 | - | - |
| Total | 87 | 76 | 82 | 42 | 71 | 81 | 83 | 68 | 71 | 70 | 80 | 69 | 61 | 63 | 52 | 47 | 35 | 35 | 28 | 29 |

Note: - M = Males
- F = Females
- Total male births = 650
- Total female births = 580
- Sex ratio at birth = 112/100

Table 20

Estimate of the female population, 1974 Ketamadya & Kabupaten Pontianak

| Age | Total 1979 | Survival ratio level 17 | Total 1974 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0 - 4 | 254 | 0.9171 | 351 |
| 5 - 9 | 348 | 0.9902 | 359 |
| 10 - 14 | 352 | 0.9805 | 315 |
| 15 - 19 | 310 | 0.9855 | 245 |
| 20 - 24 | 241 | 0.9822 | 184 |
| 25 - 29 | 180 | 0.9795 | 154 |
| 30 - 34 | 150 | 0.9763 | 157 |
| 35 - 39 | 153 | 0.9722 | 138 |
| 40 - 44 | 133 | 0.9660 | 128 |
| 45 - 49 | 124 | 0.9550 | 53 |
| 50 - 54 | 50 | 0.9378 | 54 |
| 55 - 59 | 49 | 0.9097 | 28 |
| 60 - 64 | 24 | 0.8652 | 33 |
| 65 - 69 | 26 | 0.7968 | 22 |
| 70 - 74 | 19 | 0.6969 | 47 |
| 75 + | 21 | | |
| Total | 2,434 | | 2,273 |

Note: - Total female population, 1974 . . . = 2,273

- Total male population = $\frac{2,434}{2,457}$ x 2,273 = 2,252

- Total population, 1974 . . . . . = 4,525

Total births 1971 - 1977 = 946

Average CBR 1971 - 1977 = $\frac{946 : 7}{4,525}$ x 1,000 = 30

Total births 1973 - 1975 = 441

Average CBR 1973 - 1975 = 32.5

Birth total 1975 - 1979 = 499

Average CBR 1975 - 1979 = $\frac{499 : 4.3}{(4,891 + 4,525)½}$ = 25

From the above analysis it appears that the Crude Birth Rate of the Chinese is lower compared to the CBR of the whole West Kalimantan region. This means that the birth rate of the Chinese is lower than that of the other ethnic groups. Where this is true it could be that their low birth rate is influenced by their occupational activity.

In general the Chinese can be considered as hardworking. Thus, fatigue from work perhaps affects their sex life, hence affecting their level of fertility. What is evident is that their low rate of fertility is due to their more active participation of Family Planning.

## 3. Age Specific Fertility Rate = ASFR

The following tables show the average ASFR, TFR (Total Fertility Rate) and GRR (Gross Reproduction Rate) for the years 1971 - 1977, 1973 - 1975, 1976 - 1978 respectively, beginning with Kotamadya Pontianak, then Kabupaten Pontianak and finally Kabupaten and Kotamadya Pontianak.

Observation of the data shows that there is a decrease in fertility each year. The data for the ASFR, TFR & GRR which seems to be closest to the truth is that of 1973 - 1975. For the 1976 - 1978 period the figures are too low, possibly because of a big mistake in the registration of the 0 age group and the 1 year age group. Thus babies born in 1979 and registered as 1 year old were considered as being born in 1978. The opposite could have happened for the 1971 - 1977 period because the range is too wide. Perhaps there was insufficient screening in the census. Hence looking at the results, the 1973 - 1975 data appears to be the most credible. Taking this into account, the data used for the estimate ASFR will be that of the 1973 - 1975 period.

Table 21

Age Specific Fertility Rate for Kotamadya Pontianak

| Age | Female Population 1974 | Avrge Birth Total per yr 71-77 | Female Population 1977 | Avrge Birth Total per yr 73-75 | Avrge Birth Total per yr 76-78 | Average ASFR 71-77 | Average ASFR 73-75 | Average ASFR 76-78 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 15-19 | 138 | 3 | 165 | 5 | 1 | 0.022 | 0.036 | 0.006 |
| 20-24 | 97 | 16 | 113 | 15 | 10 | 0.165 | 0.155 | 0.080 |
| 25-29 | 85 | 23 | 109 | 22 | 15 | 0.271 | 0.259 | 0.138 |
| 30-34 | 90 | 13 | 90 | 16 | 9 | 0.144 | 0.178 | 0.100 |
| 35-39 | 65 | 7 | 75 | 9 | 5 | 0.108 | 0.138 | 0.067 |
| 40-44 | 44 | 3 | 56 | 4 | 1 | 0.068 | 0.091 | 0.018 |
| 45-49 | 26 | 1 | 40 | 2 | 1 | 0.038 | 0.077 | 0.025 |
| | | Total Fertility Rate (TFR) = | | | | 4.08 | 4.67 | 2.17 |
| Gross reproduction rate (GRR) = 0.472 X TFR = | | | | | | 1.93 | 2.20 | 1.02 |

TABLE 22

Age Specific Fertility Rate for Kabupaten Pontianak

| Age | Female Pop 1974 | Average Birth Total per yr 71-77 | Female Pop 1977 | Average Birth Total per yr 73-75 | Average Birth Total per yr 76-78 | Average ASFR 71-77 | Average ASFR 73-75 | Average ASFR 76-78 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 15-19 | 107 | 2 | 134 | 2 | 1 | 0.019 | 0.019 | 0.007 |
| 20-24 | 86 | 15 | 99 | 15 | 14 | 0.174 | 0.174 | 0.141 |
| 25-29 | 68 | 19 | 80 | 21 | 17 | 0.279 | 0.309 | 0.213 |
| 30-34 | 67 | 17 | 58 | 18 | 11 | 0.254 | 0.269 | 0.190 |
| 35-39 | 72 | 12 | 57 | 14 | 10 | 0.167 | 0.194 | 0.175 |
| 40-44 | 86 | 4 | 80 | 4 | 2 | 0.047 | 0.047 | 0.025 |
| 45-49 | 27 | 1 | 78 | 1 | 2 | 0.037 | 0.037 | 0.026 |
| Total | 513 | 70 | 586 | 75 | 57 | 0.977 | 1.049 | 0.77 |
| | | | | Total Fertility Rate (TFR) = | | 4,89 | 5.25 | 3.89 |
| | | | | Gross Reproduction Rate (GRR) = 0.476 X TFR = | | 2.37 | 2.50 | 1.85 |

TABLE 23

Age Specific Fertility Rate for Kabupaten and Kotamadya Pontianak

| Age | Female Pop 1974 | Average Birth Total per yr 71-77 | Female Pop 1977 | Average Birth Total per yr 73-75 | Average Birth Total per yr 76-78 | Average ASFR 71-77 | Average ASFR 73-75 | Average ASFR 76-78 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 15-19 | 245 | 5 | 299 | 7 | 1 | 0.020 | 0.029 | 0.003 |
| 20-24 | 184 | 31 | 212 | 30 | 23 | 0.168 | 0.163 | 0.108 |
| 25-29 | 154 | 42 | 189 | 43 | 32 | 0.273 | 0.279 | 0.169 |
| 30-34 | 157 | 29 | 148 | 34 | 19 | 0.185 | 0.217 | 0.128 |
| 35-39 | 138 | 19 | 132 | 22 | 15 | 0.138 | 0.159 | 0.113 |
| 40-44 | 128 | 7 | 136 | 9 | 4 | 0.055 | 0.070 | 0.029 |
| 45-49 | 53 | 2 | 118 | 3 | 2 | 0.038 | 0.057 | 0.017 |
| Total | 1059 | 135 | 1234 | 148 | 96 | 0.877 | 0.974 | 0.567 |
| | | | | Total Fertility Rate (TFR) = | | 4.39 | 4.87 | 2.84 |
| | | | | Gross Reproduction Rate (GRR) = 0.472 X TFR= | | 2.07 | 2.30 | 1.34 |

Table 24

Estimate Nett Reproduction Rate (NRR) 1973 - 1975 in Kotamadya Pontianak

| Age | ASFR | ASFR = (0.472 X ASFR) | $\frac{5L_x + 5(\text{level } 20)}{l_o}$ | Replacement |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 15-19 | 0.036 | 0.0170 | 4.467636 | 0.07595 |
| 20-24 | 0.155 | 0.0732 | 4.641635 | 0.33977 |
| 25-29 | 0.259 | 0.1222 | 4.59787 | 0.56186 |
| 30-34 | 0.178 | 0.0840 | 4.54665 | 0.38192 |
| 35-39 | 0.138 | 0.0651 | 4.43559 | 0.29201 |
| 40-44 | 0.091 | 0.0430 | 4.40943 | 0.18961 |
| 45-49 | 0.077 | 0.0363 | 4.30895 | 0.15641 |
| | | Nett Reproduction Rate (NRR) | = | 1.9975 = 2 |

Table 25

Estimate Nett Reproduction Rate (NRR) 1973 - 1975 in Kabupaten Pontianak

| Age | ASFR | ASFR = (0.476 X ASFR) | $\frac{5L_x + 5(\text{level } 15)}{l_o}$ | Replacement |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 15-19 | 0.019 | 0.0090 | 4.15061 | 0.03736 |
| 20-24 | 0.174 | 0.0828 | 4.06751 | 0.33679 |
| 25-29 | 0.309 | 0.1471 | 3.96874 | 0.58380 |
| 30-34 | 0.269 | 0.1280 | 3.85907 | 0.49396 |
| 35-39 | 0.194 | 0.0923 | 3.73805 | 0.34502 |
| 40-44 | 0.047 | 0.0224 | 3.60445 | 0.08074 |
| 45-49 | 0.037 | 0.0176 | 3.45343 | 0.06078 |
| | | Nett Reproduction Rate (NRR) | = | 1.938 = 2 |

Table 26

Estimate Nett Reproduction Rate 1973-1975
in Kabupaten and Kotamadya Pontianak

| Age | ASFR 73 - 75 | ASFR = 0.472 X ASFR | $\frac{{}_5L_{x+5}}{l_o}$ | Replacement |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 15-19 | 0.029 | 0.0137 | 4.37800 | 0.05998 |
| 20-24 | 0.163 | 0.0769 | 4.31463 | 0.33180 |
| 25-29 | 0.279 | 0.1317 | 4.23798 | 0.55809 |
| 30-34 | 0.217 | 0.1010 | 4.15125 | 0.41928 |
| 35-39 | 0.159 | 0.0750 | 4.05299 | 0.30417 |
| 40-44 | 0.070 | 0.0330 | 4.94022 | 0.16322 |
| 45-49 | 0.057 | 0.0269 | 3.80623 | 0.10240 |
| | | Nett Reproduction Rate (NRR) = | | 1.939 ≈ 2 |

4. Factors which influence fertility

Earlier on it was explained that the birth rate in Kotamadya Pontianak was lower than that of the Kabupaten Pontianak. This complements the fertility pattern in general where the birth rate of the urban community is normally lower than that of the rural community.

Apart from the difference in fertility in view of the urban/rural nature of the community, fertility is often related to education, economy and religion. In general, education and economic status have opposite effects on fertility as will be discussed later.

In West Kalimantan in 1977 there were approximately 158,777 Chinese who were nationals of the PRC. This total is quite big considering that the total population of West Kalimatan ± 2.3 million.

These foreign citizens were more restricted in their economic activity than the Indonesian citizens, e.g. setting up an enterprise or being an employee is not as easy for a WNA as it is for a WNI. In addition a WNA is subject to a WNA tax. This tax is also applicable to their children who are WNA. Perhaps this too influences their birth rate; hence its effect will be observed.

Fertility is measured by the number of children born. The more children there are the higher the fertility. To test if the two groups differ significantly in the average number of births of each respondent, the 't' test is used.

Formula 't' = $$\frac{\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2}{\sqrt{\frac{s_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{s_2^2}{n_1}}}$$

$\bar{x}_1$ = average number of children born by each member of the first group

$\bar{x}_2$ = average number of children born by each member of the second group

$n_1$ = total number of members of the first group

$n_2$ = total number of members of the second group

$s_1^2$ = standard quadrat deviation in first group

$s_2^2$ = standard quadrat deviation in second group

where 't' $>$ 1.96 it means that there is a significant difference in the average number of births in both groups. In other words the two groups have different fertility rates.

a. Influence of Education

To study the effect of education on fertility Table 27 is useful. Note that in the Table :

$\not{\Sigma} x$ = number of children born

$\bar{x}$ = average number of children born by each respondent

$s^2$ = quadrat standard deviation

TABLE 27

Total number of children born according to age & education of the respondents

| Age | Education | Number of children born 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | $\Sigma x$ | $\bar{x}$ | $s^2$ | Total no of respondents |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 15 to 29 years | Never schooled | 3 | 11 | 13 | 11 | 9 | - | - | 1 | - | - | | | | 113 | 2.35 | 1.90 | 48 |
| | Did not complete SD | 8 | 16 | 15 | 13 | 18 | 2 | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | | | 184 | 2.49 | 3.06 | 74 |
| | Completed SD | 2 | 9 | 4 | 5 | | | - | | - | - | | | | 32 | 1.6 | 0.98 | 20 |
| | SLP & above | 3 | 5 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | | | | 41 | 2.05 | 2 | 20 |
| | | 16 | 41 | 39 | 31 | 28 | 3 | | 3 | - | - | 1 | | | 370 | 2.28 | | 162 |
| 30 to 49 years | Never schooled | 4 | 9 | 17 | 27 | 42 | 41 | 38 | 24 | 21 | 11 | 9 | 2 | 1 | 1284 | 5.2 | 5.62 | 246 |
| | Did not complete SD | 2 | 7 | 15 | 25 | 34 | 39 | 24 | 21 | 15 | 7 | 1 | 1 | | 938 | 4.91 | 4.49 | 191 |
| | Completed SD | - | 2 | 9 | 10 | 9 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | 216 | 4.32 | 4.45 | 50 |
| | SLP & above | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 2 | - | - | - | | | 79 | 3.59 | 4.71 | 22 |
| | | 8 | 20 | 45 | 64 | 90 | 86 | 72 | 53 | 37 | 19 | 11 | 3 | 1 | 2517 | 4.94 | | 509 |
| Grand Total | | 24 | 61 | 84 | 95 | 118 | 89 | 72 | 56 | 37 | 19 | 12 | 3 | 1 | 2887 | 4.30 | | 671 |

SD = Sekolah Dasar (Primary School)
SLP = Sekolah Lanjutan Pertama (Junior Secondary School)

15 - 19 age group

When the average number of births for each respondent is considered there does not seem to be any negative relationship between education and fertility. However, it is noticeable when the respondents are divided into two groups according to level of education.

1. Those who never went to school and those who did not complete Primary education.
2. Those who completed primary education or Junior Secondary school and above.

The following figures are obtained from these two groups:

First group : Number of respondents ($n_1$) = 122
Average number of children born per respondent ($\bar{x}_2$) = 2.43
Quadrat Standard Deviation ($s_1^2$) = 2.59

Second group: $n_2$ = 39
$\bar{x}_2$ = 1.72
$s_2^2$ = 1.51

Result: 't' = 2.9583

Conclusion:

There is a significant difference between the first and second group in the average number of children born by each respondent. In other words, the educated group has a lower fertility.

The 30 - 49 age group

When comparing the average number of children born by each respondent in the 4 groups based on the education achieved, the following results are obtained:

1. There is no significant difference in the average number of births of each respondent between the respondents who never went to school and those who did not complete primary education ( t = 1.4500)

2. There is a significant difference in the average number of births per respondent between those who never went to school and those who completed Primary School. (t = 2.6667)

3. There is a significant difference in the average birth total of the respondents who never went to school and those who completed Junior Secondary School and above. (t = 3.3542)

4. There is no significant difference in the average birth total of respondents who did not complete Primary School and those who did. (t = 1.6857)

5. There is a significant difference in the average number of births of those respondents who did not complete Primary school and those who had higher education - SLP and above. (t = 2.6939)

6. There is no significant difference in the average number of births between respondents who completed Primary School and those who completed Junior Secondary School or had higher education (t = 1.3273)

b. Influence of Education and Religion on Fertility

In the previous discussion it is evident that education has an obvious influence on fertility. We shall study this factor further while observing the effect of religion on fertility.

TABLE 28

Number of children that have been born by respondents in the 15 - 29 age group, according to education and religion

| Education | Religion | Number of children born 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | $\Sigma x$ | $\bar{x}$ | s | Number of Respondents |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Did not school | Khong Hu Chu | 2 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 9 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 109 | 2.42 | 1.37 | 45 |
| | Buddhist | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | 2 |
| | Christian | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | 1 |
| | Others | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | -- |
| | $\Sigma$ | 3 | 11 | 13 | 11 | 9 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 113 | 2.35 | 1.38 | 48 |
| Did not complete Primary School | Khong Hu Chu | 7 | 13 | 15 | 12 | 15 | 2 | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | 166 | 2.52 | 1.76 | 66 |
| | Buddhist | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | 2 |
| | Christian | 1 | 3 | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | 6 |
| | Others | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | - |
| | $\Sigma$ | 8 | 16 | 15 | 13 | 18 | 2 | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | 184 | 2.49 | 1.75 | 74 |
| Completed Primary School | Khong Hu Chu | 2 | 6 | 3 | 5 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 27 | 1.69 | 1.08 | 16 |
| | Buddhist | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | -- |
| | Christian | - | 3 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | 4 |
| | Others | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | -- |
| | $\Sigma$ | 2 | 9 | 4 | 5 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 32 | 1.6 | 0.99 | 20 |
| Junior Secondary School | Khong Hu Chu | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 13 | 1.63 | 1.19 | 9 |
| | Buddhist | 1 | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | 3 |
| | Christian | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | | | | 8 |
| | Others | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | -- |
| | $\Sigma$ | 3 | 5 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | 41 | 2.05 | 2 | 20 |
| Sum Total | | 16 | 41 | 39 | 31 | 28 | 3 | - | 3 | - | - | 1 | 370 | 2.28 | | 162 |

Note: $\Sigma x$ = number of children born

$\bar{x}$ = average number of children born per respondent

s = standard deviation

Based on Table 28, the following figures are obtained.

| Education / Religion | Did not school + Did not complete SD | Completed SD + SLP & above | Note |
|---|---|---|---|
| Khong Hu Chu | $n = 111$<br>$s^2 = 6.71$<br>$\bar{x} = 2.48$ | $n = 25$<br>$s^2 = 1.44$<br>$\bar{x} = 1.76$ | |
| Buddhist | $n = 4$<br>$s^2 = 3.65$<br>$\bar{x} = 2.5$ | $n = 3$<br>$s^2 = 4.33$<br>$\bar{x} = 1.67$ | n too small |
| Christian | $n = 7$<br>$s^2 = 1.9$<br>$\bar{x} = 1.71$ | $n = 12$<br>$s^2 = 2.28$<br>$\bar{x} = 1.92$ | n too small |

A comparison of the average birth rate of Khong Hu Chu respondents who did not school or who did not complete Primary School with those who completed SD or SLP and above showed significant results ($t=2.1176$). This means that respondents of the same religion (Khong Hu Chu) but different educational levels differed also in their rate of fertility.

Due to the small 'n' of the other religious groups, the relationship between religion and education cannot be examined.

The following table (Table 29) is centered on respondents in the 30-49 age group.

TABLE 29 Number of children that have been born by respondents in the 30 - 49 age group according to education and religion

| Education | Religion | Number of children born 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | x | $\bar{x}$ | s | Number of Respondents |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Khong Hu Chu | 4 | 8 | 13 | 25 | 41 | 32 | 33 | 18 | 19 | 10 | 9 | 2 | 1 | 1123 | 5.22 | 2.42 | 215 |
| Did | Buddhist | - | - | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 3 | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | 63 | 4.8 | 1.99 | 13 |
| not | Christian | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | 5 | 2 | 6 | - | 1 | - | - | - | 91 | 6.69 | 1.99 | 16 |
| School | Others | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 7 | 3.5 | 2.12 | 2 |
| | | 4 | 9 | 17 | 27 | 42 | 41 | 38 | 24 | 21 | 11 | 9 | 2 | 1 | 1284 | 5.2 | 2.37 | 246 |
| Did | Khong Hu Chu | 1 | 7 | 11 | 15 | 29 | 32 | 23 | 20 | 14 | 6 | - | - | - | 794 | 5.03 | 2.03 | 158 |
| not | Buddhist | - | - | 3 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | 50 | 4.17 | 1.8 | 2 |
| complete | Christian | 1 | - | 1 | 6 | 2 | 4 | - | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | 85 | 4.72 | 2.87 | 18 |
| Primary | Others | - | - | - | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 9 | 3 | - | 3 |
| School | | 2 | 7 | 15 | 25 | 34 | 39 | 24 | 21 | 15 | 7 | 1 | 1 | - | 938 | 4.91 | 2.12 | 191 |
| | Khong Hu Chu | - | 2 | 6 | 8 | 6 | 2 | 5 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - | 171 | 4.5 | 2.29 | 38 |
| Completed | Buddhist | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 20 | 4 | 1.58 | 5 |
| Primary | Christian | - | - | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 25 | 3.57 | 1.27 | 7 |
| School | Others | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | | - | 2 | 9 | 10 | 9 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - | 216 | 4.32 | 2.11 | 50 |
| | Khong Hu Chu | 1 | - | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 41 | 4.1 | 2.28 | 10 |
| Junior | Buddhist | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 10 | 3.33 | 3.21 | 3 |
| Secondary | Christian | 1 | - | 1 | - | 4 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 24 | 3.43 | 1.9 | 7 |
| School | Others | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | 2 | 1.41 | 2 |
| | | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | 79 | 3.59 | 2.17 | 22 |
| Sum Total | | 8 | 20 | 45 | 64 | 90 | 86 | 72 | 53 | 37 | 19 | 11 | 3 | 1 | 2517 | 4.94 | | 509 |

The following figures are obtained from Table 29:

| Education / Religion | (I) Did not school + Did not complete SD | Completed SD + SLP & above | 't' | Note |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Khong Hu Chu | n = 373<br>$s^2$ = 5.15<br>$\bar{x}$ = 5.13 | n = 48<br>$s^2$ = 5.15<br>$\bar{x}$ = 4.42 | 2.0286 | significant |
| Buddhist | n = 25<br>$s^2$ = 3.61<br>$\bar{x}$ = 4.52 | n = 8<br>$s^2$ = 4.49<br>$\bar{x}$ = 2.85 | 2.1325 | significant |
| Christian | n = 34<br>$s^2$ = 6.10<br>$\bar{x}$ = 4.97 | n = 14<br>$s^2$ = 2.43<br>$\bar{x}$ = 3.5 | 3.2667 | significant |

Note:

The average number of births by respondents of Group I and II (education) and of the same religion are compared.

Conclusion:

There is a definite influence played by education on the fertility of the respondents of the same religion or faith.

The relationship between religion and fertility with education as the control factor is as follows:

Respondents who did not school and respondents who did not complete SD

| Religion | n | $s^2$ | $\bar{x}$ |
|---|---|---|---|
| Khong Hu Chu | 373 | 5.15 | 5.13 |
| Buddhist | 25 | 3.61 | 4.52 |
| Christian | 34 | 6.10 | 4.97 |

1. The average number of children born by respondents who are Khong Hu Chus and those who are Buddhists do not differ significantly (t = 1.6158).
2. The average number of children born by Khong Hu Chu respondents and Christian respondents do not vary significantly(t = 0.9186).
3. There was no significant difference between the number of children born by the Buddhist respondents and the Christian respondents (t = 0.7895).

There does not seem to be much difference in fertility between the respondents of the different religions who did not school and/or did not complete Primary School.

Respondents who completed Primary School or Junior Secondary School and above, between 30 - 49 years of age

| Religion | n | $s^2$ | $\bar{x}$ |
|---|---|---|---|
| Khong Hu Chu | 48 | 5.15 | 4.42 |
| Buddhist | 8 | 4.49 | 2.75 |
| Christian | 14 | 2.43 | 3.5 |

1. The average number of births between Buddhist and Kong Hu Chu respondents seem to differ significantly (t = 2.0617).
2. The average number of births between Khong Hu Chu and Christian respondents do not differ significantly (t = 1.7358).
3. There seems to be no significant difference in the number of births of the Christian or Buddhist respondents.

It appears that the Buddhists have the lowest fertility rate among the women who completed Primary School or Junior Secondary School and above.

c. Influence of economy on fertility

In this section we look first at the data on the relationship between education, economic standard and the number of children that were born to women in the 15 - 29 and 30 - 49 age groups.

**TABLE 30** Number of children that have been born by respondents in the 15 - 29 age group, according to education and economic standard

| Education | Economic Standard | Number of children born 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | $\Sigma x$ | $\bar{x}$ | $s^2$ | Number of Respondents |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Did not school + Did not complete Pr. School | I | 10 | 24 | 25 | 21 | 23 | 1 | - | 2 | - | - | 1 | 258 | 0.41 | 2.66 | 107 |
| | II | 1 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 36 | 2.57 | 2.25 | 14 |
| | III | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | 3 | - | 1 |
| | $\Sigma$ | 11 | 27 | 28 | 24 | 27 | 2 | - | 2 | - | - | 1 | 297 | 2.43 | | 122 |
| Completed Pr. School + Lower Sec. School & above | I | 2 | 11 | 6 | 3 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 37 | 1.61 | 1.25 | 23 |
| | II | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 17 | 1.7 | 1.35 | 10 |
| | III | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 19 | 2.71 | 5.24 | 7 |
| | $\Sigma$ | 5 | 14 | 11 | 7 | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | 73 | 1.83 | | 40 |

Note : $\Sigma x$ = number of children born

$\bar{x}$ = average number of children born per respondent

$s^2$ = quadrat standard deviation

Standard of economy: I = low, II = medium, III = high.

TABLE 31 Number of children that have been born by respondents in the 30 - 49 age group, according to education and economic standard

| Education | Economic Standard | Number of children born 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | $\Sigma x$ | $\bar{x}$ | $s^2$ | Total no of Respondents |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Did not school + Did not complete Pr. School | I | 5 | 14 | 26 | 44 | 63 | 61 | 53 | 34 | 29 | 17 | 10 | 2 | 1 | 1380 | 5.10 | 5.34 | 359 |
| | II | 1 | 2 | 5 | 6 | 12 | 13 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 1 | - | 1 | - | 323 | 5.05 | 4.67 | 64 |
| | III | - | - | 1 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | 69 | 4.93 | 2.38 | 14 |
| | Total no respdnts | 6 | 16 | 32 | 52 | 76 | 80 | 62 | 45 | 36 | 18 | 10 | 3 | 1 | 2222 | 5.08 | 5.10 | 437 |
| Completed Pr. School + Lower Sec. School & above | I | 1 | 3 | 7 | 6 | 9 | 3 | 4 | 4 | - | - | 1 | - | - | 148 | 3.89 | 5.54 | 38 |
| | II | 1 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | 112 | 4.31 | 4.80 | 26 |
| | III | - | - | 2 | 2 | 1 | - | - | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | 35 | 3.78 | 5.15 | 8 |
| | Total no respdnts | 2 | 4 | 13 | 12 | 14 | 6 | 10 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - | 295 | 4.10 | 4.58 | 72 |

Note: $\Sigma x$ = number of children born

$\bar{x}$ = average number of children born per respondent

$s^2$ = quadrat standard deviation

Economic standard I = low
Economic standard II = medium
Economic standard III = high

First and foremost we examine the relationship between level of education and fertility with economy as the controlling factor. For those with a low economic status (I), education is a significant factor in fertility ($t = 3.3333$). However, for those whose economic standard is medium, education was not a significant influence on fertility ($t = 1.5815$).

Now we look at the influence of economy on fertility with education as the controlling factor.

The average number of children born by those with no education and by those respondents who did not complete Primary School did not differ significantly in the low (I) or middle income (II) group ($t = 0.3810$). For those who completed primary education or lower secondary school and above, there was no significant difference between those of the low economic (I) or medium (II) group ($t = 0.1343$). Similarly there was no significant difference in the number of births of respondents of medium economic standard (II) and high economic standard (III) ($t = 1.2469$).

Hence there does not seem to be any relationship between the economic factor and the fertility of the respondents.

The data for respondents in the 30 - 49 age group is registered in Table 31. It gives the following results:

Respondents who did not school and those who did not complete Primary School

1. The average number of births by respondents of low economic status (I) did not differ significantly with that of the respondents of medium economic status (II) ($t = 0.2857$).
2. The average number of births by respondents of low economic status (I) did not differ significantly with that of the high economic status respondents (III) ($t = 0.4048$).
3. The average number of births by respondents in the medium economic group (II) did not differ significantly from that of the respondents of the high economic group (III) ($t = 0.2400$).

**Respondents who completed Primary School or Lower Secondary School and above**

A comparison of the above three groups showed that there were no significant differences or that they were all insignificant. Hence the conclusion is that there does not seem to be any relationship between standard of economy and fertility.

d. **Influence of citizenship on fertility**

To study the influence of citizenship on fertility the following tables are used - the relationship between education, citizenship and fertility according to age groups 15 - 29 and 30 - 49.

TABLE 32 Number of children that have been born by respondents in the 15 - 19 age group, according to education and citizenship

| Education | Citizenship | Number of children born 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | $\Sigma x$ | $\bar{x}$ | $s^2$ | Total no of respondents |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Did not school + Did not complete Pr. School | W N A (Alien) | 5 | 8 | 8 | 5 | 9 | 1 | - | 2 | | | | 95 | 2.47 | 3.24 | 38 |
| | W N I (Indonesian) | 6 | 19 | 20 | 19 | 18 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 203 | 2.42 | 2.31 | 84 |
| | | 11 | 27 | 28 | 24 | 27 | 2 | - | 2 | - | - | 1 | 297 | 2.43 | | 122 |
| Completed Pr. School + Lower Sec. School & above | W N A (Alien) | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | - | 1 | - | 1 | | | | 23 | 2.3 | 5.11 | 10 |
| | W N I (Indonesian) | 3 | 11 | 10 | 5 | 1 | | | | | | | 50 | 1.67 | 0.98 | 30 |
| | | 5 | 14 | 11 | 7 | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | | | | 73 | 1.83 | - | 40 |
| Sum total | | 16 | 41 | 11 | 7 | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | 370 | 1.83 | - | 162 |

WNI = Warga Negara Indonesia
WNA = Warga Negara Asing

TABLE 33 Number of children born by respondents in the 30 - 49 age group, according to citizenship and education

| Education | Citizenship | Number of children that have been born 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | $\Sigma x$ | $\bar{x}$ | $s^2$ | Total no of respondents |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Did not school | W N A | - | 3 | 4 | 14 | 20 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 8 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 471 | 5.23 | 6.72 | 90 |
| | W N I | 4 | 6 | 13 | 13 | 22 | 29 | 27 | 14 | 13 | 6 | 8 | 1 | - | 813 | 5.21 | 5.90 | 156 |
| | | 4 | 9 | 17 | 27 | 42 | 41 | 38 | 24 | 21 | 11 | 9 | 2 | 1 | | | | 246 |
| Did not complete Pr Sch | W N A | 1 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 10 | 10 | 7 | 4 | 4 | 1 | - | - | | 235 | 4.61 | 4.04 | 51 |
| | W N I | 1 | 5 | 11 | 17 | 24 | 29 | 17 | 17 | 11 | 6 | 1 | 1 | | 703 | 5.02 | 4.58 | 140 |
| | | 2 | 7 | 15 | 25 | 34 | 39 | 24 | 21 | 15 | 7 | 1 | 1 | | | | | 191 |
| Completed Pr Sch | W N A | - | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | - | 2 | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | | | 53 | 4.42 | 9.73 | 12 |
| | W N I | - | - | 6 | 9 | 8 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 1 | - | - | | | 163 | 4.29 | 3.03 | 38 |
| | | - | 2 | 9 | 10 | 9 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | 50 |
| Lower Sec Sch & above | W N A | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | | | | | | | 8 | 4 | | 2 |
| | W N I | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 2 | | | | | | 88 | 3.4 | 4.80 | 20 |
| | | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 2 | | | | | | | | | 22 |

WNA = Warga Negara Asing (alien citizen)
WNI = Warga Negara Indonesia (Indonesian citizen)

15 - 29 years of age

The average number of births by the WNA respondents and WNI respondents do not differ significantly.

30 - 49 years of age

There were no significant differences in the average number of births by WNA respondents of WNI respondents.

Fertility, therefore, does not seem to be related to the citizenship of the respondents.

Next we look at the respondents whose education differs but whose nationality is the same. There were no significant differences in the number of births of the WNA respondents with little or no education and those WNA respondents who completed primary or secondary education ($t = 0.2208$).

WNI respondents differed significantly in the number of births between respondents with little or no education and respondents who had primary or secondary education.

Thus the education factor does not affect the fertility of the WNA respondents, whereas for the WNI respondents the influence of education on fertility is quite great.

We conclude the discussion on fertility and move on to the discussion on marriage.

# CHAPTER III

## MARRIAGE

### 1. MARRIAGE CUSTOMS (KHAK HUN)

The Chinese community uses the clan system which is based on male lineage. Males are regarded as the successors (true descendants) and therefore they hold an important role in their family. Clan in the Chinese community of West Kalimantan is known as Shiang or She.

In principle the marriage is exogamous - the bride and groom should be of different clans. There is strict adherence to this principle by the majority of the population although there are quite a few exceptions.

The social pattern of the younger generation Chinese in West Kalimantan is governed by the norms that do not allow for too much freedom in social intercourse. However, these norms do not apply too strictly to the students. Normally a girl would not socialize with a youth of the opposite sex unless they happen to be in love and are planning to get married. A girl who has been going steady with someone but does not marry him will often be faced with difficulty in getting a marriage partner later. Her former intimacy is regarded as unacceptable by the community.

Puspavasanty says that a Chinese girl is not allowed to marry before her elder sisters do.* This norm still applied in principle to West Kalimantan at the time of research, although there were instances where it was not observed.

The marriage proposal comes from the boy through an intermediary party known as the Bwe Nang Pua. In general, the Bwe Nang Pua is an elderly woman who is glib and experienced in the matter. She is repaid for her favour in the form of presents. When they discuss the proposal the girl's party will want to know the time and date of birth of the boy concerned. An astrologer is then consulted about the horoscope. When he declares that the boy is suitable then there is a good chance that theproposal will be accepted.

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* Dra. Puspa Vasanty "Kebudayaan Cina di Indonesia" Manusia dan Kebudayaan di Indonesia ("Chinese Culture in Indonesia" Man and Civilization in Indonesia) p. 360.

There are people who are of the opinion that males born on the 1st and females born on the 15th have horoscopes that are not too good. However, not everyone is of the same opinion.

Where marriage is concerned the parents generally have a great influence on the children. Where parents prohibit the girl from marrying the boy of her own choice, quite frequently they elope. The girl normally goes to the home of the in-laws. In such cases the in-laws actually like the girl tremendously since she shows loyalty to their son. Still, marriage by eloping is not an acceptable method in society.

Marriage is preceded by an engagement known as Teng Hun in Teo Chiu and Tang Hun in Khek, Most of the Chinese in Kotamadya Pontianak are Teo Chius and a large proportion of the Kheks live in Kabupaten Sambas. Most of the farmers and artisans are Kheks. These two groups consider themselves as superior to each other, hence intermarriage between a Khek and Teo Chiu is rare.

During the engagement the male party sends sweetmeats to the female party. The amount sent depends on the size of the girl's family - the bigger her family the more is sent. It also depends on the economic standard of the boy's party. A poor family would send 10 or 20 kg. whereas a rich family could send 100 kg, 200 kg, 300 kg or more. They send it by placing it in a receptacle or several receptacles known as Shia. These Shia are beautifully and colourfully painted and are normally carried on the shoulders to the girl's house.

It is considered unlucky to have the engagements during the sixth or seventh month, hence they are normally held between the 2nd and 5th months or between the 8th and 12th months. These engagements can be broken. Where it is the girl who breaks off the engagement, she must return double the amount of presents (eg. goods and sweets) that she was given.

A few days before the wedding ceremony the boy's party will send goods and ang pao (money put in a red packet) to the girl's party. The ang pao is meant as a reimbursement for the birth and care bestowed on the bride.

In the Chinese community when a person asks to adopt a child, that person has to pay for the cost of the baby's birth. The amount varies

from Rp. 50,000 to more than Rp. 100,000. Those who do not understand this think that the child is being bought or sold.

The marriage should be registered with the Registrar of Marriages but in reality not all marriages are registered. This is due to the low level of education of the community and a similarly poor awareness of the significance of the registration. Hence those couples who do not register their marriage do not have a marriage certificate.

Proof of marriage (which replaces the marriage certificate) of the bride and groom is a photograph of them together. This photo is kept safely not as a souvenir but also as proof if ever there should be any dispute over the will, divorce and division of property. The wedding photo will prove that the marriage took place. Wedding photos are normally kept by every family.

There are some marriages that are done on the quiet and deliberately not registered. This is probably when a male WNA marries a WNI. According to Indonesian law the citizenship of the child is that of the father. Since the marriage is not registered it is not approved and since it is not approved the children will thus have their mother's citizenship status. Since the mother is an Indonesian citizen the children will also be Indonesian citizens. It would be totally different if the marriage was conducted at the office of the Registrar of Marriages. The woman would have had to change her WNI status to that of her husband's citizenship and the children from the marriage would all be alien citizens. The marriage is therefore deliberately not registered so that the children will be Indonesian citizens. At present, to obtain Indonesian citizenship is no easy task and it is generally better to be a citizen of Indonesia that a Warga Negara Asing.

As mentioned earlier the Chinese community is a male-oriented clan society. The wife goes to the husband's family after marriage (patriarchal). Since the sons are the source of family descendants they are also the head in ceremonial homage to the spirits of the ancestors (ancestor worship). This role cannot be replaced by a daughter. Hence the role of the male is also dominant in religion.

In the realm of economy the sons become the hope for future support when the parents are no longer able to work. The parents do not want to depend on a son-in-law or live with him when they can no longer afford to work. Going to live with a son-in-law means being part of a different family, a different clan.

Since the role of the son is of such importance in the realm of the community, religion and to the individual, families that have no male heir normally adopt one. Adoption has therefore become an institution in the Chinese community in West Kalimantan. The adopted child will belong to the clan of the adoptive father.

There are polygamous marriages where the primary aim is to conceive male heirs. Thus, although monogamy is considered the ideal, polygamy for the production of male heirs is accepted or understood by the community.

In the circle of poor housewives, a new born baby girl is often given away to others, normally a non-Chinese (Malay, Javanese, etc). The main reason is economic difficulty. The male babies seldom undergo this fate.

The birth of a baby girl is not celebrated, whereas if it were a boy there would be a ceremony a month after the birth. After giving birth the new mother is prohibited from eating salted fish, meats with the exception of pork, chicken, beef and several types of vegetables. The vegetables they are given are usually mustard greens and spinach. A new mother is made to eat chicken cooked in liquor - this is meant to aid the recovery after childbirth.

The confinement period after birth lasts 40 days. During this time she is not allowed to leave the house. Only the rich housewives manage to get complete rest during this period. Although the poor housewives are not allowed to leave the house they carry on with the other housework such as cooking, etc. Work that is done outside the house will have to be done by someone else. Where families can afford it, a maid (Shio Hun) is employed during the confinement period. The Shio Hun does all the housework that is normally carried out by the new mother. The confinement period would hence be more beneficial to the baby and mother. This factor perhaps influences the rate of infant deaths in their community.

The above is only a brief explanation of the present marriage customs of the Chinese community in West Kalimantan. We look next at the age of marriage.

## 2. AGE OF MARRIAGE FOR THE WOMEN

Based on the results of this survey, the average age of marriage in Kotamadya Pontianak is ±22 and for Kabupaten Pontianak ±21.* This difference is mirrored in the outlook of the community of both areas. The Kotamadya community is more urban in nature and the Kabupaten is more rural oriented.

According to the 1971 census the average age of marriage of the female sex in the rural area = 20 years of age, and in the town = 21½.** The age of marriage of the Chinese girl is higher compared to the other ethnic groups in West Kalimantan. The average age of marriage for the women in Indonesia is ±18.7 in the rural areas and 21.1 in the urban areas.***

This difference in marriage age is probably due to their economic attitude. This means that prior to deciding on a marriage they give much thought to the economics of setting up a household. A marriage would need basic requirements that would ensure the existence of the household, eg. a means of livelihood that is sufficient, proper furniture, etc. The economic situation of the male party is often mirrored by the presents that he gives to the female party during the engagement ceremony and prior to the wedding. These presents are not actually given to the girl's parents but to the girl as part of the provisions of the future household. The late marriage age of the women is probably one of the reasons for their low rate of fertility.

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* Based on our survey in 1978 the average marriage age of the Chinese female in Kotamadya Pontianak is ±21.75 (22 years) and ±26.5 years for the Chinese male.

** Wariso - Estimate of Births, Deaths, Marriages and Divorces in West Kalimantan Province, 1975, LDFEUI, p. 47.

*** Several Aspects of the Different Marriage Patterns in Indonesia Today, 1976, LDFEUI, p. 18 by Ny. Sutarsih Mulia Kesuma.

In the tables that follow (Tables 34 to Tables 38), the relationship between education and marriage age for those in the 15 - 19 age group is not clear. However, in the 30-49 age group this relationship becomes clear - the higher the education the later the marriage age. There is a positive relationship between education and marriage age because it is normal to remain single while studying for a higher education, hence marriage is postponed.

Table 36 gives the relationship between marriage age and religion with education as the controlling variable. For the group with a low education, ie. did not school or did not complete school, it is difficult to see any influence of the different religious on marriage age - whether it is the average age of marriage or the median. In the 30 - 49 age group, the Buddhist respondents seem to have the highest marriage age average. However, when the median is taken into consideration, the Khong Hu Chu respondents have the highest average. In general, it is difficult to see the influence of religion on the age of marriage. Ny. Sutarsih found that the average age of marriage was higher for the Buddhists than that of the respondents of the other religions.*

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* Ny. Sutarsih, ibid, p. 22.

Table 34 Marriage age of the female respondents according to age and education, in Kotamadya Pontianak.

| Age | Education | <16 yrs | 16-17 years | 18-19 years | 20-21 years | 22-23 years | 24-25 years | 26-27 years | 28 yrs + | Total number of respondents | Average age of marriage | Median age of marriage |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 15 | Did not school | 1 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 2 | - | 20 | 21.45 | 21.21 |
| to | Did not complete SD | 1 | 2 | 10 | 5 | 7 | 1 | 2 | - | 28 | 20.89 | 20.40 |
| 19 | Completed SD | - | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | - | - | 7 | 21.53 | 20.50 |
| years | SLP & above | - | 1 | 1 | 10 | 4 | - | 1 | - | 17 | | |
| | Σ | 2 | 6 | 16 | 22 | 16 | 5 | 5 | - | 72 | 21.22 | 21.09 |
| 30 | Did not school | 4 | 5 | 23 | 20 | 21 | 9 | 6 | 2 | 90 | 21.49 | 21.30 |
| to | Did not complete SD | 3 | 8 | 17 | 23 | 16 | 10 | 10 | 4 | 91 | 21.91 | 21.52 |
| 49 | Completed SD | - | 3 | 7 | 4 | 9 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 35 | 22.66 | 22.78 |
| years | SLP & above | - | - | 4 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 21 | 23.67 | 24 |
| | Σ | 7 | 16 | 51 | 49 | 51 | 30 | 22 | 11 | 237 | 22.02 | 21.82 |
| Sum Total | | 9 | 22 | 67 | 71 | 67 | 35 | 27 | 11 | 309 | 21.83 | 21.59 |

SD = Sekolah Dasar (Primary School)

SLP = Sekolah Lanjutan Pertama (Lower Secondary School)

TABLE 35 Marriage age of the female respondents, according to age and education, in Kabupaten Pontianak

| Age | Education | < 16 yrs | 16-17 years | 18-19 years | 20-21 years | 22-23 years | 24-25 years | 26-27 years | 28 yrs + | Total number of respondnts | Average age of marriage | Median age of marriage |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 15 | Did not school | 2 | 4 | 7 | 8 | 2 | 5 | - | - | 28 | 20.43 | 20.25 |
| to | Did not complete SD | 1 | 1 | 11 | 19 | 7 | 5 | 2 | - | 46 | 21.33 | 20.84 |
| 19 | Completed SD | - | 2 | 2 | 8 | 1 | - | - | - | 13 | 20.50 | 20.50 |
| years | SLP & above | - | - | - | 2 | 1 | - | - | - | 3 | | |
| | Σ | 3 | 7 | 20 | 37 | 11 | 10 | 2 | - | 90 | 20.9 | 20.82 |
| 30 | Did not school | 5 | 29 | 29 | 48 | 23 | 8 | 10 | 4 | 156 | 20.81 | 20.63 |
| to | Did not complete SD | 3 | 11 | 22 | 28 | 23 | 3 | 7 | 3 | 100 | 21.21 | 21 |
| 49 | Completed SD | - | 1 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 2 | - | - | 15 | 21.63 | 22.29 |
| years | SLP & above | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | | |
| | Σ | 8 | 41 | 55 | 78 | 53 | 13 | 17 | 7 | 272 | 21.01 | 20.82 |
| | Sum Total | 11 | 48 | 75 | 115 | 64 | 23 | 19 | 7 | 362 | 20.98 | |

SD = Sekolah Dasar (Primary School)

SLP = Sekolah Lanjutan Pertama (Lower Secondary School)

TABLE 36 Marriage age of the women according to education and religion in Kabupaten and Kotamadya Pontianak

| Education | Religion | <16 yrs | 16-17 years | 18-19 years | 20-21 years | 22-23 years | 24-25 years | 26-27 years | 28 yrs + | Total no of respondnts | Average age of marriage | Median age of marriage |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Did not school + Did not complete Pr Sch | Khong Hu Chu | 17 | 52 | 114 | 131 | 88 | 40 | 31 | 11 | 484 | 21.18 | 20.93 |
| | Buddhist | 1 | 2 | 4 | 13 | 6 | 1 | 2 | - | 29 | 21.24 | 21.15 |
| | Christian | 2 | 7 | 5 | 12 | 6 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 41 | 21.39 | 21.08 |
| | Others | - | 1 | - | - | 2 | - | 5 | - | 5 | - | - |
| | ∑ | 20 | 62 | 123 | 156 | 102 | 44 | 39 | 13 | 559 | 21.22 | |
| Completed Pr Sch + Junior Sec Sch & above | Khong Hu Chu | - | 5 | 14 | 17 | 22 | 8 | 5 | 2 | 73 | 22.01 | 22.05 |
| | Buddhist | - | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 11 | 22.64 | 21.67 |
| | Christian | - | 2 | 3 | 10 | 6 | 4 | - | 1 | 26 | 21.85 | 21.60 |
| | Others | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | 2 | - | - |
| | ∑ | - | 8 | 19 | 30 | 29 | 14 | 7 | 5 | 112 | 22.13 | |
| Sum Total | | 20 | 70 | 142 | 186 | 131 | 58 | 46 | 18 | 671 | 21.63 | |

TABLE 37 Marriage age of the women in Kotamadya and Kabupaten Pontianak according to education and nationality.

| Education | Nationality | < 16 yrs | 16-17 years | 18-19 years | 20-21 years | 22-23 years | 24-25 years | 26-27 years | 28 yrs + | Total number of respondents | Average age of marriage | Median age of marriage |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Did not school + Did not complete Pr School | WNA (Alien) | 11 | 20 | 37 | 43 | 33 | 28 | 14 | 3 | 179 | 21.09 | 21 |
| | WNI (Indonesian) | 9 | 42 | 86 | 113 | 69 | 26 | 25 | 10 | 380 | 21.23 | 20.94 |
| | Σ | 20 | 62 | 123 | 156 | 102 | 94 | 39 | 13 | 559 | 21.22 | |
| Completed Pr Sch + Junior Sec Sch & above | WNA (Alien) | - | 5 | 3 | 8 | 3 | 3 | - | 2 | 24 | 21.33 | 21 |
| | WNI (Indonesian) | - | 3 | 16 | 22 | 26 | 11 | 7 | 3 | 88 | 22.34 | 22.23 |
| | Σ | - | 8 | 19 | 30 | 29 | 14 | 7 | 5 | 112 | 22.13 | |
| Sum Total | | 20 | 70 | 142 | 186 | 131 | 58 | 46 | 18 | 671 | 21.63 | |

TABLE 38 Marriage age of the women in Kotamadya and Kabupaten Pontianak according to education and standard of economy.

| Education | Standard of Economy | <16 yrs | 16-17 years | 18-19 years | 20-21 years | 22-23 years | 24-25 years | 26-27 years | 28 yrs + | Total number of respondents | Average age of marriage | Median age of marriage |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Did not school + Did not complete Pr School | I | 15 | 52 | 103 | 125 | 87 | 37 | 35 | 12 | 466 | 21.29 | 21.01 |
| | II | 4 | 8 | 16 | 27 | 13 | 6 | 4 | - | 78 | 20.87 | 20.81 |
| | III | 1 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 1 | - | 1 | 15 | 20.67 | 20.25 |
| | ∑ | 20 | 62 | 123 | 156 | 102 | 44 | 39 | 13 | 559 | 21.22 | |
| Completed Pr Sch + Junior Sec School & above | I | - | 5 | 11 | 16 | 16 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 61 | 22.02 | 21.81 |
| | II | - | 2 | 6 | 11 | 10 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 36 | 22.05 | 21.81 |
| | III | - | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 2 | - | 15 | 22.72 | 23 |
| | ∑ | - | 8 | 19 | 30 | 29 | 14 | 7 | 5 | 112 | 22.13 | |
| Sum Total | | 20 | 70 | 142 | 186 | 131 | 58 | 46 | 18 | 671 | 21.63 | |

In the table that shows the relationship between economic standard and marriage age, it is also difficult to see the relationship between the two variables. The economic standard of the respondent noted is not that at the time of marriage but that at the time of the survey. What is seen in the table is that respondents with a high standard of economy and who achieved higher education had the higher marriage age. Nationality too seems to have an influence on the marriage age. The WNA respondents in general marry earlier than the WNI respondents, especially those who completed Primary School and above.

## 3. AGE OF MARRIAGE OF THE MALE COMMUNITY

The average marriage age of the male community in Kotamadya is higher than that of the Kabupaten - 25.72 years in Kotamadya and 24.92 years in Kabupaten. This is understandable because the marriage age is generally lower in a rural community than in the urban area. The following two tables give the data on the first marriage age of the two districts concerned.

Table 39

Age at first marriage of the male community, according to age group in Kotamadya Pontianak

| Age | Age at first marriage | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 20 yrs | 21-22 yrs | 23-24 yrs | 25-26 yrs | 27-28 yrs | 29-30 yrs | 31-32 yrs | 33 yrs & above | Total |
| 15 - 19 | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | 3 |
| 20 - 24 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 2 | - | - | 19 |
| 25 - 29 | 10 | 7 | 6 | 11 | 6 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 50 |
| 30 - 34 | 15 | 10 | 11 | 9 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 60 |
| 35 - 39 | 16 | 7 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 11 | 7 | 3 | 74 |
| 40 - 44 | 9 | 15 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 7 | 6 | 9 | 59 |
| 45 - 49 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 7 | 5 | 5 | 44 |
| Total | 63 | 47 | 40 | 46 | 30 | 36 | 23 | 24 | 309 |

The average age at the first marriage = 25.72 years.

Table 40

Age at first marriage of the men, according to age group in Kabupaten Pontianak

| Age | Age at first marriage | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 20 years | 21-22 years | 23-24 years | 25-26 years | 27-28 years | 29-30 years | 31-32 years | 33 years & above | Total |
| 15 - 19 | 4 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5 |
| 20 - 24 | 4 | 8 | 5 | 3 | - | - | 3 | - | 23 |
| 25 - 29 | 9 | 7 | 19 | 5 | 6 | 10 | 6 | - | 62 |
| 30 - 34 | 13 | 8 | 17 | 8 | 4 | 5 | 5 | - | 60 |
| 35 - 39 | 17 | 12 | 9 | 11 | 8 | 4 | 2 | - | 63 |
| 40 - 44 | 15 | 15 | 7 | 11 | 4 | 8 | 9 | - | 69 |
| 45 - 49 | 13 | 8 | 15 | 12 | 12 | 4 | 16 | - | 80 |
| Total | 75 | 59 | 72 | 50 | 34 | 31 | 41 | - | 362 |

The average age at the first marriage = 24.92 years.

4. IDEAL MARRIAGE AGE

The modus for the ideal marriage age is 19 - 20 years (41.73%) for the female community and 24 - 25 years (36.64%) for the male community.

0.45% of the respondents feel that the women should marry by 17 years of age and 4.17% are of the opinion that the men should marry before they are 22 years old.

It appears that the ideal age for marriage does not differ very much from the actual marriage age.

TABLE 41

Opinion of the women, according to age group, on the ideal age of marriage for the girls in Kabupaten and Kotamadya Pontianak.

| Age | Don't know | below 17 yrs | 17-18 years | 19-20 years | 21-22 years | 23 yrs & above | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 15 - 19 | - | - | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 8 |
| 20 - 24 | 1 | - | 7 | 15 | 9 | 10 | 42 |
| 25 - 29 | 6 | 1 | 8 | 45 | 19 | 33 | 112 |
| 30 - 34 | 5 | - | 11 | 55 | 28 | 21 | 120 |
| 35 - 39 | 4 | 1 | 13 | 57 | 62 | - | 137 |
| 40 - 44 | 4 | - | 13 | 50 | 32 | 29 | 128 |
| 45 - 49 | 3 | 1 | 17 | 56 | 25 | 22 | 124 |
| Total | 23 (3.43%) | 3 (0.45%) | 71 (10.59%) | 280 (41.73%) | 178 (26.53%) | 116 (17.27%) | 671 (100%) |

TABLE 42

Opinion of the women, according to age group, on the ideal age of marriage for the male community in Kabupaten and Kotamadya Pontianak.

| Age | Don't know | below 22 yrs | 22-23 years | 24-25 years | 26-27 years | 28 years & above | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 15 - 19 | 1 | - | - | 2 | 3 | 2 | 8 |
| 20 - 24 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 18 | 5 | 10 | 42 |
| 25 - 29 | 6 | 2 | 12 | 46 | 19 | 27 | 112 |
| 30 - 34 | 5 | 5 | 21 | 46 | 22 | 21 | 120 |
| 35 - 39 | 6 | 10 | 13 | 52 | 21 | 35 | 137 |
| 40 - 44 | 6 | 4 | 18 | 48 | 24 | 28 | 128 |
| 45 - 49 | 3 | 4 | 22 | 54 | 17 | 24 | 124 |
| Total | 28 (4/17%) | 28 (4.17%) | 91 (13.56%) | 226 (39.64%) | 111 (16.55%) | 147 (21.91%) | 671 (100%) |

Here we end our discussion on the age of marriage and proceed with Family Planning.

## CHAPTER IV

## FAMILY PLANNING

From the total 671 respondents, 28.02% (188) of them practise Family Planning. 122 (39.5%) of these respondents are from the Kotamadya (total 309 respondents) and 66 (18.29%) are from the Kabupaten (total 362 respondents).

The difference in proportion of those who practise Family Planning in these two areas is quite large ($\chi^2$ = 36.4207 degree of freedom = 1). This shows that in the Kotamadya Family Planning is more advanced than in the Kabupaten. This factor is also one of the reasons why the level of fertility in the Kotamadya is lower.

The age median of those who practise Family Planning in Kotamadya is 30.37 and 33.25 in the Kabupaten. This means that there are more Family Planning participants in the Kotamadya compared to the Kabupaten. The target of having small families can be acheived when those in the lower age group practise Family Planning.

Table 43

Practice of Family Planning according to age group in Kabupaten and Kotamadya Pontianak

| Age | Practise F. P. | Do not practise F. P. | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| 15 - 19 | 5 (62.50%) | 3 (37.50%) | 8 (100%) |
| 20 - 24 | 11 (26.19%) | 31 (73.81%) | 42 (100%) |
| 25 - 29 | 36 (32.14%) | 76 (67.86%) | 112 (100%) |
| 30 - 34 | 47 (39.17%) | 73 (60.83%) | 120 (100%) |
| 35 - 39 | 55 (40.15%) | 82 (59.95%) | 137 (100%) |
| 40 - 44 | 21 (16.41%) | 107 (83.59%) | 128 (100%) |
| 45 - 49 | 13 (10.48%) | 111 (89.52%) | 124 (100%) |
| Total | 188 (28.02%) | 483 (71.98%) | 671 (100%) |

TABLE 44

Practise of Family Planning according to age group in Kotamadya Pontianak.

| Age | Practise F. P. | Do not practise F.P. | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| 15 - 19 | 3 | - | 3 |
| 20 - 24 | 7 | 12 | 19 |
| 25 - 29 | 22 | 28 | 50 |
| 30 - 34 | 27 | 33 | 60 |
| 45 - 39 | 40 | 34 | 74 |
| 40 - 44 | 15 | 44 | 59 |
| 45 - 49 | 8 | 36 | 44 |
| Total | 122 (39.5 %) | 187 (60.5 %) | 309 (100 %) |

TABLE 45

Practice of Family Planning according to age group in Kabupaten Pontianak

| Age | Practise F. P. | Do not practise F. P. | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| 15 - 19 | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| 20 - 24 | 4 | 19 | 23 |
| 25 - 29 | 14 | 46 | 62 |
| 30 - 34 | 20 | 40 | 60 |
| 35 - 39 | 15 | 48 | 63 |
| 40 - 44 | 6 | 63 | 69 |
| 45 - 49 | 5 | 75 | 80 |
| Total | 66 (18.2 %) | 296 (81.8 %) | 362 (100 %) |

With regards to the contraceptive devices that are used, the pill is the most popular, followed by the IUD, injection, sterilisation and the condom. The data from the BKKBN West Kalimantan 1977 gives the following figures - pill users = 67.8%, IUD = 59.5%, condom = 10.4%, others = 2.3%.*

The following result is obtained from this survey on the use of contraception:

Table 46

Family Planning participants according to the contraceptive device used in Kabupaten and Kotamadya Pontianak

| Contraceptive device | Total | Percentage |
|---|---|---|
| Pill | 129 | 68.62 |
| IUD | 23 | 12.23 |
| Injection | 12 | 6.38 |
| Operation (sterilisation) | 10 | 5.31 |
| Condom | 6 | 3.19 |
| Others | 8 | 4.27 |
| Total | 188 | 100 |

The next table gives the relationship between education and practise of Family Planning. It shows that the number of participants is proportionate to the level of education, the higher the level of education the higher the number of participants. Hence there is a positive correlation between level of education and practise of Family Planning.

When the relationship between economic status and Family Planning is concerned, it is seen that the group with the lowest economic level has the lowest number of Family Planning participants; the middle income group has the highest proportion of respondents who practise Family Planning. The group which has the highest economic level has a lower proportion of respondents who practise contraception. Table 48 shows the abovementioned data.

* Census & Statistics Office of West Kalimantan, KalBar Dalam Angka (Statistics of West Kalimantan), 1977, p. 70.

Table 47

Family Planning Practice according to education in Kabupaten and Kotamadya Pontianak

| Education | Practise FP | Do not practise FP | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Did not school | 47 (15.99%) | 247 (84.01%) | 294 (100%) |
| Did not complete Pr Sch | 87 (32.83%) | 178 (67.17%) | 265 (100%) |
| Completed Primary School | 33 (47.14%) | 37 (52.86%) | 70 (100%) |
| Junior Sec. Sch & above | 21 (50%) | 21 (50%) | 42 (100%) |
| Total | 188 (28.02%) | 483 (71.98%) | 671 (100%) |

Expected frequency (ef):

| Education | Practise FP | Do not practise FP | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Did not school | 82 | 212 | 294 |
| Did not complete Pr Sch | 74 | 191 | 265 |
| Completed Primary School | 20 | 50 | 70 |
| Junior Sec. Sch. & above | 12 | 30 | 42 |
| Total | 188 | 483 | 671 |

$$\chi^2 = \sum \frac{(of - ef)^2}{ef}$$

$$= 45.1659$$

degree of freedom = 3

Conclusion: There is a significant difference among the groups that differ in their level of education and their practice of Family Planning.

TABLE 48

Practice of Family Planning according to economic standard in Kabupaten and Kotamadya Pontianak

| Standard of Economy | Practise FP | Do not practise FP | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| I | 132 (25.05%) | 395 (74.95%) | 527 (100%) |
| II | 45 (39.47%) | 69 (50.53%) | 114 (100%) |
| III | 11 (36.67%) | 19 (63.33%) | 30 (100%) |
| Total | 188 (28.02%) | 483 (71.98%) | 671 (100%) |

Expected frequency = ef

| Standard of Economy | Practise FP | Do not practise FP | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| I | 148 | 379 | 527 |
| II | 32 | 82 | 114 |
| III | 8 | 22 | 30 |
| Total | 188 | 483 | 671 |

$$\chi^2 = \sum \frac{(of - ef)^2}{ef}$$

$$= 11.2815$$

degree of freedom = 2

Conclusion: There is a significant difference in the practice of Family Planning of the three groups above.

Where in the past religion posed an obstacle in Family Planning, in this survey it does not seem to affect Family Planning. This shows that Family Planning has come to be accepted by these religions.

Based on the data from the following table and after testing it with the $\chi^2$ formula, there was no significant difference found in the three religious groups concerning their practice of Family Planning.

TABLE 49

Practice of Family Planning according to religion in Kabupaten and Kotamadya Pontianak

| Religion | Practise FP | Do not practise FP | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Khong Hu Chu | 151 (27.11%) | 406 (72.89%) | 557 (100%) |
| Buddhist | 9 (22.5%) | 31 (87.5%) | 40 (100%) |
| Christian | 25 (37.31%) | 42 (62.69%) | 67 (100%) |
| Others | 3 | 4 | 7 |
| Total | 188 (28.02%) | 483 (71.98%) | 671 (100%) |

Expected frequency

| Religion | Practise FP | Do not practise FP | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Khong Hu Chu | 155 | 402 | 557 |
| Buddhist | 11 | 29 | 40 |
| Christian | 19 | 48 | 67 |
| Total | 185 | 479 | 664 |

$$\chi^2 = \sum \frac{(of - ef)^2}{ef}$$

$$= 3.2892$$

degree of freedom = 2

(Insignificant, level of significance 5%)

The difference in nationality does not have an influence on Family Planning either although the Indonesian citizens have a slightly higher proportion of Family Planning participants.

Table 50

Practice of Family Planning according to nationality of respondent in Kabupaten and Kotamadya Pontianak

| Nationality | Practise FP | Do not practise FP | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| WNA (Alien citizen) | 52 (25.62%) | 151 (74.38%) | 203 (100%) |
| WNI (Indonesian) | 136 (29.06%) | 332 (70.94%) | 468 (100%) |
| Total | 188 (28.02%) | 483 (71.98%) | 671 (100%) |

Expected frequency (ef)

| Nationality | Practise FP | Do not practise FP | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| WNA (Alien citizen) | 57 | 146 | 203 |
| WNI (Indonesian) | 131 | 337 | 468 |
| Total | 188 | 483 | 671 |

$$\chi^2 = 0.8759$$

degree of freedom = 1

(Insignificant - level of significance = 5%)

Conclusion: There is no significant difference between the WNI and WNA respondents in their practice of Family Planning.

Table 51 shows the relationship between the practise of Family Planning and the wish to have more children than they already have.

Table 51

Relationship between the practice of Family Planning and the desire to increase the number of children in Kabupaten and Kotamadya Pontianak

| Want more children | Practise FP | Do not practise FP | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Yes | 105 (46.26%) | 122 (53.74%) | 227 (100%) |
| No | 81 (21.43%) | 297 (78.57%) | 378 (100%) |
| No response | 2 ( 3.03%) | 64 (96.97%) | 66 (100%) |
| Total | 188 (28.02%) | 483 (71.98%) | 671 (100%) |

The above table shows that 227 respondents still wish to have more children than they already have. 105 of them practise Family Planning and they do so to plan the margin between pregnancies.

378 respondents are satisfied with the number of children they have but a lower proportion among them practise contraception (81 people = 21.43%). Actually a higher proportion of them should practise Family Planning. Hence the Family Planning Program should step up its efforts in strengthening the program so that those who are satisfied with the number of children they have will participate in Family Planning (there are 78.57% or 297 such respondents). The 81 respondents who (should and so) practise Family Planning do so to prevent any risk of pregnancy. Perhaps the best form of contraception for them would be tubectomy or vasectomy for the husbands. However, only a minor proportion of the people undergo these operations in the Family Planning Program. Perhaps the Family Planning Program campaigns should encourage these operations (tubectomy and vasectomy) because it is the safest method for those who do not want to have any more children because they are satisfied with the number of children they already have.

Meanwhile, vasectomy or tubectomy as a method of Family Planning is considered taboo for several reasons, among which is the fear of the operation itself or that of the expenses involved. Some would suffer from low esteem because they consider sterilization as castration. Hence the Family Planning campaigns should give more attention to this method.

Table 52 shows the relationship between the desire to have more children and the number of children they already have.

Table 52

Correlation between the desire to have more children and the number of children they already have in Kabupaten and Kotamadya Pontianak

| Present number of children | Do not want more children | Want to have more children | No response | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 4 | 24 | 2 | 30 |
| 1 | 6 | 56 | 9 | 71 |
| 2 | 34 | 61 | 9 | 104 |
| 3 | 59 | 41 | 12 | 112 |
| 4 | 82 | 15 | 9 | 106 |
| 5 | 59 | 13 | 3 | 75 |
| 6+ | 134 | 17 | 22 | 173 |
| Total | 378 | 227 | 66 | 671 |

There is a negative correlation between the number of children they already have and the desire to have more children. The higher the number of children they have the lower the number of respondents who want to increase the size of the family. The table shows that 250 respondents have 3 or fewer children. Only 44 (21.46%) of these 250 respondents are satisfied with the number of children they have. They are the ones who realize the need for small families and are still able to keep the size of the family small. There are respondents who do not wish to have more children because they are unable to conceive again. The awareness of the importance of a small family undergoes changes. Those who are aware now might change in the future just as those who are ignorant now will be aware later on.

If the small family is to be instituted there will have to be several methods of doing it. One such method is to make use of the Chinese death foundation. In the Kotamadya there are several such death foundations - in fact, each 'Shiang' has its own foundation and almost every family is a member of a foundation.

There are 112 respondents who have three children each and only 59 (52.68%) of them are satisfied with that number. There are 106 respondents with 4 children each and 82 (77.35%) of them are satisfied. It is therefore difficult to accept the opinion that the Chinese prefer to have many children because the facts show otherwise.

The table that follows shows the data on the desire to have more children according to age group of the respondents.

Table 53

Desire to have more children according to age group of respondents in Kabupaten and Kotamadya Pontianak

| Age | Want to have more children | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Yes | No | No response | |
| 15 - 19 | 2 (25%) | 6 (75%) | - | 8 (100%) |
| 20 - 24 | 5 (11.9%) | 36 (85.71%) | 1 (2.39%) | 42 (100%) |
| 25 - 29 | 27 (24.11%) | 79 (70.53%) | 6 (5.36%) | 112 (100%) |
| 30 - 34 | 66 (55%) | 45 (37.50%) | 9 (7.50%) | 120 (100%) |
| 35 - 39 | 76 (55.47%) | 54 (39.42%) | 7 (5.11%) | 137 (100%) |
| 40 - 44 | 105 (82.03%) | 4 (3.13%) | 19 (14.84%) | 128 (100%) |
| 45 - 49 | 97 (78.23%) | 3 (2.42%) | 24 (19.35%) | 124 (100%) |
| Total | 378 (56.33%) | 227 (33.83%) | 66 (9.84%) | 671 (100%) |

The above table shows that the older the respondents the higher the proportion of people who do not wish to have another birth. Earlier it was seen that the older the respondent the smaller the proportion that practise Family Planning. However, it would logically follow that the higher the proportion of respondents who do not wish to be pregnant, the higher should the proportion be of those who practise Family Planning.

This illogical correlation is because the respondents who are above 44 years old feel that they will not be able to get pregnant so that they do not need to participate in the Family Planning Program. Apart from this fact, age is also a negative factor. The middle-aged have set views and opinions and it is difficult to make them change their

attitudes including those on Family Planning. Hence the Family Planning Program should take age into consideration when trying to motivate participation. The problem would be how to change the traditional attitudes of the older generation into believing that they still need contraception as a measure against pregnancy.

This survey also collected data on the ideal age for a woman's first birth. 67.66% of the respondents believe that the best age would be 22 years or above. This coincides with the marriage age of the Chinese women, which is already considered high, in West Kalimantan. The data is given in Table 54.

Table 54

The best age for the first childbirth in the opinion of the women, according to age group, in Kabupaten and Kotamadya Pontianak

| Age | Don't know | <20 years | 20 years | 21 years | 22 years | 23 years | 24 years | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 15-19 | - | - | 2 | 2 | 1 | - | 3 | 8 |
| 20-24 | - | 1 | 9 | 3 | 5 | 7 | 17 | 42 |
| 25-29 | 6 | 3 | 6 | 13 | 18 | 14 | 52 | 112 |
| 30-34 | 5 | 4 | 16 | 19 | 17 | 24 | 35 | 120 |
| 35-39 | 5 | 4 | 18 | 11 | 21 | 31 | 47 | 137 |
| 40-44 | 5 | 2 | 13 | 21 | 15 | 27 | 45 | 128 |
| 45-49 | 3 | 1 | 25 | 20 | 17 | 18 | 40 | 124 |
| Total | 24 (3.58%) | 15 (2.24%) | 89 (13.26%) | 89 (13.26%) | 94 (14.01%) | 121 (18.03%) | 239 (35.62%) | 671 (100%) |

Table 55 below gives the age at which the women consider it is best to stop giving birth. 21.0% feel that it should be below 39 years while 62.29% believe that it should be below 42 years and 21.47% say that it should be above 44 years of age.

Table 56 gives the age gap between children that is considered as ideal. 53.50% of the respondents feel that a 2-year age gap is the ideal and 30.26% consider 3 years as the ideal age gap. There are some (± 5.96%) who consider 4 years between children as the ideal.

Table 55

The opinion of the women regarding the age at which it is thought best to stop having children, according to age group, in Kabupaten and Kotamadya Pontianak

| Age | Don't know | < 35 years | 36-38 years | 39-41 years | 42-44 years | above 44 years | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 15-19 | - | - | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 8 |
| 20-24 | - | 11 | 5 | 16 | 5 | 5 | 42 |
| 25-29 | 9 | 18 | 10 | 38 | 11 | 26 | 112 |
| 30-34 | 6 | 18 | 8 | 51 | 12 | 25 | 120 |
| 35-39 | 4 | 14 | 14 | 63 | 12 | 30 | 137 |
| 40-44 | 5 | 11 | 9 | 58 | 20 | 25 | 128 |
| 45-49 | 4 | 9 | 12 | 49 | 19 | 31 | 124 |
| Total | 28 (4.77%) | 81 (12.07%) | 60 (8.94%) | 277 (41.28%) | 81 (12.07%) | 144 (21.47%) | 671 (100%) |

Table 56

Opinion of the women concerning the ideal age gap between births, according to age group, in Kabupaten and Kotamadya Pontianak

| Age | No answer | 1 year | 2 years | 3 years | 4 years | 5 years | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 15-19 | - | - | 2 | 4 | 2 | - | 8 |
| 20-24 | - | 3 | 26 | 10 | 3 | - | 42 |
| 25-29 | 6 | 6 | 64 | 34 | 2 | - | 112 |
| 30-34 | 5 | 14 | 55 | 38 | 6 | 2 | 120 |
| 35-39 | 4 | 11 | 76 | 39 | 4 | 3 | 137 |
| 40-44 | 5 | 3 | 67 | 41 | 9 | 3 | 128 |
| 45-49 | 6 | 6 | 69 | 37 | 5 | 1 | 124 |
| Total | 26 (3.87%) | 43 (6.41%) | 359 (53.50%) | 203 (30.26%) | 31 (4.62%) | 9 (1.34%) | 671 (100%) |

The women who feel that the ideal number of children has been reached also feel that it is the best time to stop having children. 44.56% of the respondents feel that the ideal number of children is

3 and 4. Only 2.83% feel that 2 is the ideal number and 13.41% are of the opinion that it is ideal to have 3 children.

To reach stationary population growth will require a high awareness of the need for a small family and to achieve this awareness will require much effort.

Table 57

Opinion of the women in Kabupaten and Kotamadya Pontianak:- that it is best to stop having children when a specific number has been reached

| Age | No answer | 1 child | 2 children | 3 children | 4 children | 5 children | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 15-19 | - | - | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 8 |
| 20-24 | 7 | - | 2 | 7 | 17 | 9 | 42 |
| 25-29 | 23 | 1 | 5 | 14 | 45 | 24 | 112 |
| 30-34 | 25 | - | 5 | 16 | 38 | 36 | 120 |
| 35-39 | 32 | - | 3 | 19 | 38 | 45 | 137 |
| 40-44 | 33 | - | 2 | 20 | 34 | 39 | 128 |
| 45-49 | 28 | - | 1 | 13 | 35 | 37 | 124 |
| Total | 158 (23.55%) | 1 (0.15%) | 19 (2.83%) | 90 (13.41%) | 209 (31.15%) | 194 (28.19%) | 671 (100%) |

The next two tables concern the period of breastfeeding. It is clear that the mothers in Kotamadya breastfeed for a shorter period of time compared to the mothers of Kabupaten Pontianak.

In the Kabupaten 47.68% breastfeed for an average period of more than a year whereas only 16.83% of the Kotamadya respondents do so for the same period.

In the Kabupaten only 4.9% of the mothers did not breastfeed whereas 16.18% of the Kotamadya respondents did not.

TABLE 58

Period of breastfeeding according to age group in Kotamadya Pontianak

| Age | Period of breastfeeding the baby | | | | | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Nil | < 4 months | 4 - 6 months | 7 - 9 months | 10-12 months | 13-18 months | 19-24 months | Over 2 yrs | |
| 15-19 | - | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | 3 |
| 20-24 | 6 | - | - | 4 | 8 | - | - | 1 | 19 |
| 25-29 | 10 | 1 | 3 | 11 | 21 | 2 | - | 2 | 50 |
| 30-34 | 9 | 2 | 1 | 15 | 24 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 60 |
| 35-39 | 7 | 1 | 4 | 16 | 32 | 12 | 1 | - | 74 |
| 40-44 | 9 | - | 4 | 11 | 24 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 59 |
| 45-49 | 9 | - | 2 | 5 | 15 | 13 | - | 1 | 44 |
| Total | 50 (16.18%) | 15 (1.62%) | 15 (4.85%) | 62 (20.06%) | 125 (40.46%) | 42 (13.56%) | 3 (0.97%) | 7 (2.27%) | 309 (100%) |

TABLE 59

Period of breastfeeding according to age group in Kabupaten Pontianak

| Age | Period of breastfeeding the baby | | | | | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Nil | < 4 months | 4 - 6 months | 7 - 9 months | 10-12 months | 13-18 months | 19-24 months | Over 2 yrs | |
| 15-19 | 3 | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | 5 |
| 20-24 | 3 | - | 4 | 1 | 10 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 33 |
| 25-29 | 6 | 3 | 8 | 2 | 25 | 4 | 12 | 2 | 62 |
| 30-34 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 4 | 17 | 3 | 22 | 6 | 60 |
| 35-39 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 16 | 18 | 17 | 4 | 63 |
| 40-44 | - | 3 | 2 | 3 | 25 | 15 | 12 | 9 | 69 |
| 45-49 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 29 | 7 | 26 | 9 | 80 |
| Total | 18 (4.97%) | 9 (2.49%) | 26 (7.18%) | 15 (4.14%) | 123 (33.98%) | 49 (13.54%) | 91 (25.14%) | 31 (8.56%) | 362 (100%) |

This concludes our discussion on the Family Planning of the Chinese community based on the results of our survey.

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## SUMMARY

The mortality rate of the Chinese community in Kabupaten Pontianak is estimated at level 15 according to the West model life table. At Kotamadya Pontianak it is estimated at 20. For both Kabupaten and Kotamadya Pontianak it is ± 17.

This means that the death rate is higher in the Kabupaten than it is in Kotamadya Pontianak. This is understandable since Kabupaten Pontianak is more rural in nature whereas Kotamadya is urban.

The crude birth rate in Kabupaten Pontianak is estimated at:
Between 1971 - 1977 average = 31
Between 1973 - 1975 average = 34
Between 1975 - 1979 average = 27

In Kotamadya Pontianak it is estimated at:
Between 1971 - 1977 average = 27.5
Between 1973 - 1975 average = 30
Between 1975 - 1979 average = 21.5

The total fertility rate in Kabupaten Pontianak is estimated at:
Between 1971 - 1977 average = 4.89
Between 1973 - 1975 average = 5.25
Between 1976 - 1978 average = 3.89

In Kotamadya Pontianak it is:
Between 1971 - 1977 average = 4.08
Between 1973 - 1975 average = 4.67
Between 1976 - 1978 average = 2.17

Although the TFR for the period 1976 - 1978 seems to be too low and therefore questionnable where accuracy is concerned, there is the impression, however, that the birth rate for Kabupaten and Kotamadya has begun to decrease. This is due to participation in the Family Planning Program.

The birth rate in Kotamadya is lower because of its urban nature and a greater participation in Family Planning.

Education plays a great influence on fertility - the higher the education the lower the fertility.

If in the advanced countries there is a negative correlation between economic standard and fertility it does not appear to be so in this survey. Similarly there seems to be no relationship between religion and citizenship with that of fertility.

With regards to the age of marriage, the average age in Kabupaten for the male community is ± 24.92 years and ± 21 years for the women. In the Kotamadya it is ± 25.72 years for the men and ± 22 years for the women. The marriage age is higher in the town as compared to the rural area.

Education has a positive relationship with marriage age. The higher the education the higher the age of marriage. It appears that the alien (WNA) citizens marry earlier than the Indonesian (WNI) citizens. It is also noted that the respondents with a hgih economic standard and high education marry late, i.e. they have the highest age of marriage.

Where Family Planning is concerned, records show that there are only 18.2% of participants in the Kabupaten and ± 39.5% in the Kotamadya, giving an average of ± 28.02% for the area.

The biggest influence on Family Planning is education - the higher the education the higher the proportion of participation in Family Planning. Economic standing also affects Family Planning - the respondents who are economically weak are the ones who practise Family Planning least.

Religion and citizenship do not play an important role in Family Planning.

The most popular contraceptive aid is the pill, followed by the IUD, injection, condom and sterilisation respectively.

In this survey many of the respondents are in the Family Planning Program so that they will not have any more children. It would appear that the best form of contraception for them would be sterilisation. However, up to the present moment there have been few such operations.

Based on this survey, 112 respondents have 3 children, 59 (52.68%) of whom are satisfied with this number. This means that awareness of the importance of a small family has already been planted. Perhaps it

would be best to observe the Family Planning practice of these people to ensure that they maintain their present size.

With regards to the age at which it is best to have the first birth, 35.62% feel it is at 24 years or above and only 3.58% said that it should be under 20 years. This is compatible with the high marriage age in the community.

Where the age at which it is best for a woman to stop giving birth is concerned, 41.28% feel it is at 39-41 years and ± 21% feel that it should be below 39 years.

The ideal age gap between children is 2 years for 53.5% of the respondents and 3 years for 30.25%. The old pattern of opinion seems to dominate here.

The ideal number of children seems to be 3 or 4. This is similar to the Indonesian community in general.

The period of breastfeeding in the Kabupaten is generally higher than in the Kotamadya. The town atmosphere seems to shorten the period of breastfeeding. In general the women breastfeed between 10-12 months.

With this summary we conclude the survey on the fertility and mortality of the Chinese in Kabupaten and Kotamadya Pontianak.

# SEAPRAP

## THE SOUTHEAST ASIA POPULATION RESEARCH AWARDS PROGRAM

### PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

* To strengthen the research capabilities of young Southeast Asian social scientists, and to provide them with technical support and guidance if required.

* To increase the quantity and quality of social science research on population problems in Southeast Asia.

* To facilitate the flow of information about population research developed in the program as well as its implications for policy and planning among researchers in the region, and between researchers, government planners and policy makers.

### ILLUSTRATIVE RESEARCH AREAS

The range of the research areas include a wide variety of research problems relating to population, but excludes reproductive biology. The following are some examples of research areas that could fall within the general focus of the Program:

* Factors contributing to or related to fertility regulation and family planning programs; familial, psychological, social, political and economic effects of family planning and contraception.

* Antecedents, processes, and consequences (demographic, cultural, social, psychological, political, economic) of population structure, distribution, growth and change.

* Family structure, sexual behaviour and the relationship between child-bearing patterns and child development.

* Inter-relations between population variables and the process of social and economic development (housing, education, health, quality of the environment, etc).

* Population policy, including the interaction of population variables and economic policies, policy implications of population distribution and movement with reference to both urban and rural settings, and the interaction of population variables and law.

* Evaluation of on-going population education programs and/or development of knowledge-based population education program.

* Incentive schemes — infrastructures, opportunities; overall economic and social development programs.

### SELECTION CRITERIA

Selection will be made by a Program Committee of distinguished Southeast Asian scholars in the social sciences and population. The following factors will be considered in evaluating research proposals:

1. relevance of the proposed research to current issues of population in the particular countries of Southeast Asia;
2. its potential contribution to policy formation, program implementation, and problem solving;
3. adequacy of research design, including problem definition, method of procedure, proposed mode of analysis, and knowledge of literature;
4. feasibility of the project, including time requirement; budget; and availability, accessibility, and reliability of data;
5. Applicant's potential for further development.

### DURATION AND AMOUNT OF AWARDS

Research awards will be made for a period of up to one year. In exceptional cases, requests for limited extension may be considered. The amount of an award will depend on location, type and size of the project, but the maximum should not exceed US$7,500.

### QUALIFICATIONS OF APPLICANTS

The Program is open to nationals of the following countries: Burma, Indonesia, Kampuchea, Laos, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam. Particular emphasis will be placed on attracting young social scientists in provincial areas.

Applications are invited from the following:

* Graduate students in thesis programs

* Faculty members

* Staff members in appropriate governmental and other organizations.

Full-time commitment is preferable but applicants must at least be able to devote a substantial part of their time to the research project. Advisers may be provided, depending on the needs of applicants.